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THE LAMENTATIONS

OF MR. STEPHENS OF GEORGIA

Proven to be Without Cause, and a Useless Waste of the Raw Material—Georgia Heading the Van of Progressive States and Growing Rich.

ON THE TRAIN, November 30.—I am amazed that so skilled a constitutionalist as Mr. Stephens should ever have indorsed General Toombs's statement that Georgia is growing poorer every day—still more so that he should have fortified his indorsement so loudly as he did in the interview printed in THE CONSTITUTION of last Thursday. I can only hope his stubbornness in disposition will not lead him into maintaining a position that I shall show to be utterly untenable—and in which he does injustice to himself and to Georgia. It will be passing strange, if Mr. Stephens, who often lends the weight of his great name to a box of liver pills or a new novel, shall use that name to discredit his state, and discourage her people—when he has been shown plainly that he does not represent her truly.

I consider the statement credited to Mr. Stephens, much more important than a mere expression of opinion. When General Toombs said that Georgia was getting poorer every day than she was the day before, little concern was felt, for it was known that the general had years ago crystallized his vaporing on this subject into an epigram, and we all knew that the general would never allow a fact to interfere with an epigram. But when Mr. Stephens indorsed this statement, it assumed a new importance. Mr. Stephens is nothing if not accurate, and oracular as he is, there is no man who is reported to speak closer to the bark. After Mr. Stephens then had made his statement and reaffirmed it with figures and argument, Georgia stood deliberately arraigned by one of her own sons, as having gone backward, during a decade of complete national prosperity. The immigrant was formally warned that the empire state had retrograded, while other states had gone forward and Georgians were put on notice, that despite the felicitious conditions of the past ten years, the state had crab-like retreated beyond the position it held in 1870. General Dick Taylor in his racy book on the war, touches the curious quality in Mr. Stephens, that puts him forever in opposition to the average opinion, and makes him dogmatic rather than observant, when he says: (I quote from memory) "He reminded one, in this awful crisis, of the Abbe Sieyes, who while the streets of Paris were filled with madmen having gory heads upon their pikes, walked complacently about with his pocket stuffed full of paper constitutions, and assured the country that everything was quiet." Let us see is he is not now amid the piping times of plenty, just as unobservant and discordant, as he is said to have been when compared to the French abbe.

AN ERROR IN HIS FIGURES.

Mr. Stephens bases his claim that the state is getting poorer every day upon the fact that in 1870 the total of taxable property was $268,169,207 and that in 1880 it is only $238,934,126, thus showing a decrease in the tax-books in the ten years (in round figures) of $30,000,000.

His claim can be utterly abolished by the statement that he has made an error in his figures of over $42,000,000. His estimate of the property of the state for 1870 is taken from the census returns, which, as is well known, do not show the true value of taxable property. The census returns include factories, railroads and many similar properties that are not taxed by the state and do not appear on the comptroller's books. The census estimates are, therefore, always higher than the comptroller's estimates and cannot be made the basis of a comparison. The facts are that the census reports for 1870 put the wealth of the state at $269,169,207, while the comptroller's report for that year put the figures at $226,119,579—a difference of $42,049,688. Now let us take the comptroller's report for 1870, and for 1880. The taxable property as shown by the comptroller's report of 1870 is $226,119,519—for 1880 it is $238,934,126—showing a gain in the ten years of $18,824,607—or over one million a year. We see, therefore, that, instead of there having been a loss of $30,000,000 in ten years, as Mr. Stephens claims, there has actually been a gain of about $13,000,000. These figures are taken from the comptroller's books, and are absolutely accurate. I might stop right here—for having shown that Mr. Stephens's figures are wrong, the claim based on these figures is dispelled. But there are some other things I want to say.

Suppose that Mr. Stephens's figures had been right. If he alleged that we had lost ground in the last ten years, because (as he said) there had been a shrinkage of $30,000,000 in tax-values in the decade, would not the same logic prove that we gained ground in the last year, when the tax books show that we have in the last twelve months—not including railroads—added over $10,000,000 in value to the tax-books. If we grow poorer by losing $30,000,000 of value in ten years, have we not grown richer by gaining over $10,000,000 in the last twelve months? How then can Mr. Stephens say that we have grown poorer every year? Did not the fact that we had regained in the last year one-third of what he claimed we had lost in the last ten years, show that the tide, according to his own logic, had turned over twelve months ago, and that for the last year at least, we had gone forward instead of backward?

ARE TAX BOOKS A TEST OF PROPERTY?

But even if Mr. Stephens had got his figures from the proper source and they had been correct, is he not economist enough to know that the tax-books are not evidences absolute of prosperity or decadence? Does he not know that there are a thousand subtle currents playing beneath the face of the returns that determine the true condition of affairs? For instance, if I borrow $5,000 from him and put it in a house, the house appears on the tax-books as my property, and according to the tax-books I am as prosperous as my neighbor who has a $5,000 house for which he has paid in full. But am I really so? Or to vary the suggestion. Suppose I take two years in which to pay off the mortgage on my house—at the end of that I am apparently no better off, for I still stand credited with nothing but the $5,000. But have I not really improved my condition? Suppose even further—that during the time I take to pay for my house, there has been a general depreciation of values, and my house appears on the tax-books as valued at $4,000. Have I gotten poorer as the tax-book implies? Have I not prospered in spite of the tax-returns, because I have earned the money and cleared my property from debt?

Now to apply this to Georgia. Does Mr. Stephens not know that Georgia was laid over with mortgages in 1870? Does he not know that where there is one man in debt now, there were twenty in debt then? Does he not know that in the past ten years thousands of farmers have paid out of debt, and instead of owning mortgaged lands and farming on capital borrowed from their banker, who borrowed it from the north, they now as a rule hold their farms free from debt and are not forced to pledge their crop for the money to make it with? If he does not know these things, the slightest investigation will convince him that they were true.

When, therefore, Mr. Stephens's figures (which were incorrect by $42,000,000) showed that there had been a decrease of $30,000,000 since 1870 he need not have been alarmed. He must have reflected that 1870 was the high time of inflation—just preceding the panic, and that values have been hardening and lowering ever since. We all know that a house intrinsically as valuable now as then has now 25 per cent less value in it, and that $1,000 now is worth in purchasable power what $1,500 was then. We should find it very easy, then, to account for the loss of $30,000,000 since 1870 without admitting that the people were less prosperous or were growing poorer. While values have been shrinking everywhere, our people have been bravely and quietly paying off their debts, clearing up their mortgages, and getting a little money ahead. Any merchant, or any farmer, will tell Mr. Stephens that this is so. How, then, in the face of these facts and in the face of the fact that instead of losing $30,000,000, as he claimed, we have actually gained $13,000,000, as the comptroller's books show—how, in the face of all this, can Mr. Stephens persist in his claim that Georgia has grown poorer every year, and is still growing poorer?

PUTTING THE MATTER TO THE REAL TEST.

But let us go further—let us look at the case as it stands. How has the state grown poorer since 1870? In what particular do we find the claimed falling off?

Is it in population? It cannot be in that, for with only 1,183,000 people in 1870, Mr. Stephens himself estimates that the census of this year will give us 1,500,000, or an increase of 317,000, or about 30,000 a year. We are richer, therefore, in men and women—in brain and brawn and muscle.

But is the falling off in the abandonment of lands that were formerly tilled? This cannot be, for in 1870 we find there were 33,189,783 acres of land in cultivation: and in 1880 we have 37,378,907 under cultivation—showing that in ten years we have reclaimed 4,169,119 acres, and given them their burden of crops. In other words we have brought into productiveness since 1870 an average of about 500,000 acres a year. We surely find here no evidence of decay or falling off.

But it may be in manufactures that we have grown poorer, as Mr. Stephens alleges. But that cannot be, for in nothing have we made such progress as in manufacture. There is not a man who reads this article who cannot enumerate a dozen to a hundred new manufacturing enterprises that have been started in Georgia within the past ten years, for every one that has been abandoned. I predict that the census bulletins, due in a few days, will show that Georgia employs to-day twice as many workmen and women in factories, and that she manufactures twice the amount of raw material at one-third better profit all the way through than she did in 1870. Can Mr. Stephens show a single factory that has failed or diminution in dividends anywhere? Does he not know that the industries of Georgia from gold mining to candy-making were ever so prosperous as now?

But is there falling off in the crops made on our lands? No; the totals are larger than ever before, and the yield per acre is better.

Is there falling off in the stock on our farms, the implements? No; for we have more stock and better stock than ever, and no man can fail to see that the farms are in better condition and better equipped than they ever were.

Is there depreciation in our homes, and their belongings? I will let Mr. Stephens himself say if there has not been immense improvement in the homes of the people of Georgia in the past ten years. Take any city, any town, any county and the improvement is too plain to go unnoticed.

But has there been an absorption of small fortunes by such men as Mr. Stephens hints there may have been? There has not been, but just to the contrary. The tax-books show that the land in Georgia the basic possession after all, is in the hands of nearly twice as many as in 1870—and the comptroller general will so testify.

THE TESTIMONY OF THOSE WHO KNOW.

But let us see what is the testimony of the people themselves. I fell in with a few on yesterday. Said Major Crane, (one of the most observant of men):

"Any man who says that the people of Georgia are not better off than they have been since the war, does not know what he is talking about. I know that they are, and any merchant who deals with the farmers and country merchants knows it."

Said Hon. Mr. Smith, of Oglethorpe—"You are on the right line. I told you a year ago that the tax-books would show an increase this year of ten or fifteen millions—and so they have. I tell you that they will show an increase of as much more for the opening year. The total will strike $300,000,000 inside of five years—and in twenty-five years we will have tax-books showing as much property as in slave times—and that was $650,000,000. Why, in Oglethorpe county I can put my hand on a dozen farms that ten years ago were considered worthless that are to-day valuable property."

Said Colonel Hardeman—"A few months since Wes Murphy went through seven counties looking for a farm for a relative. He did not have a piece of land offered at less than $15 an acre, and finally bought in Gwinnett at $16 an acre. Ten years ago he could have bought the same land for $5 to $8 an acre."

Said King Bill Harris of Worth: "I don't know about the rest of Georgia—but I do know that places in Worth county that I could have bought in 1870 for a rifle gun, are now selling at $800 to $1,000."

I might fill columns with this sort of testimony—and with it I might cover every county in Georgia. But what is the use?

I will appeal with Mr. Stephens to any officer in Georgia from governor down to tax-collector through every department. If 95 of every hundred of these do not testify that in their records and observation they find unbroken evidence that the state and the people are more prosperous than they have ever been, then I will acknowledge that he is right and I am wrong.

Or let him take 100 citizens, merchants, farmers, manufacturers, bankers. Take these men from all classes and all sections and let them be representative men. Then ask each man to testify from his own experience and knowledge. If 90 of this 100 do not declare that the people are better off than they have been in twenty years, then Mr. Stephens stands justified.

I respectfully suggest that it is worth Mr. Stephens's while to look into this matter. His adverse statement is quoted by the entire northern and western press, as a confession from high quarters that the growth of Georgia has been apparent and not real: that her progress is all on paper; that the documents sent out by her departments; the utterances of her newspapers are all fallacious and untrue. It has been my humble ambition—the ambition of THE CONSTITUTION and the press—the ambition of our people—to fairly put the progress Georgia has been able to make from the desolation in which the war left her, so that the recital might invite capital and business and muscle for outside sources. We have labored to so present the truth that it might attract favorable attention and direct the stream of wealth and labor that is enriching the west.

After all this labor, here comes a few words from Mr. Stephens that appears to confess that all that has been said, is baseless boasting. Now I do not suggest that Mr Stephens should abandon a position that he finds tenable—but I do say that he cannot occupy the position he has taken on this. He must see that he has erred in his figures, and in his conclusions. Will he not then do the state justice? It is not possible, I take it, that having indorsed one sentiment of General Toombs, he will indorse that other sentiment of the general's, expressed when he says: "We don't want any immigration or capital. I'd like to build a wall and fence the rest of the world out."

H. W. G.

THE CENSUS.

The Report of the Superintendent of the Census.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—General Walker, superintendent of the census, has submitted his regular annual report to the secretary of the interior. He says that although the work of taking the tenth census is substantially complete, the returns having been received from all but seven of the total number of 31,265 enumeration districts, it will probably be two or three weeks before the office will be able to present the complete statistics of the population of the country. He urges the importance of the earliest possible publication of the results of the census bureau's work and recommends that instead of waiting for publication through the government printing office, congress authorize the printing of the census returns and statistics by special private contract under the direction of the secretary of the interior. General Walker says that special reports are to be made of the investigation in the following important departments: On wealth, debt and taxation; on churches, schools and libraries; on social and industrial statistics of Indian tribes; on population, industry and resources of Alaska; on newspapers and periodicals; and book publishing interest, on tobacco culture, on chemical manufacturing industries, on ship building and on quarrying interests. Accounts of 28,410 enumerators have already been settled, involving expenditure of nearly two million dollars; only about twelve hundred accounts remain unadjusted. The number of employes now engaged in the work of the census is 1,084, a considerable proportion of which are on duty at night with a view to the promptest possible completion of the work in hand.

The Panama Canal.

LONDON, November 30.—A Paris dispatch says the promotion of Panama canal scheme has been resumed with extraordinary vigor. The movement is so universal that success, as regards subscription and capital, is certain. Adhesions are arriving from every quarter of the globe.

LONDON, November 30.—In an interview between the Paris correspondent of the Times, and M. DeLesseps, the latter said: "I have greater confidence in the Panama canal than I had in the Suez canal. The Atlantic and Pacific breezes will make it the healthiest region in the world. There are already excavators made which will excavate 300 cubic metres an hour. Everything necessary is ready to start the work. England alone will make the canal a fact.

The Rothschild Case.

GALVESTON, November 30.—A dispatch to the News from Marshall says that in the Rothschild murder case yesterday Judge Booth sustained the defendant's motion to set aside the indictment on the ground that the state's attorney was present when the grand jury deliberated upon and found the bill and that it was not shown from the minutes of the court that nine jurors concurred in finding the bill. Unless proceedings are instituted within two days the prisoner will be discharged.

The Death of Governor Robinson.

DENVER, COL., November 30.—That the shooting of Lieutenant Governor Robinson was accidental is now evident from the post mortem examination, which shows that but one shot was fired. The ball, in its course through the door, struck a nail, was split and carried pieces of the nail with it, thus causing four wounds, which were supposed to have been caused by other shots.

Playing with the Girls.

DANVILLE, VA., November 29.—Lorenzo Ivy, a colored teacher of the colored free school here, was attacked this morning by two of his boy pupils, brothers, aged 15 and 18 respectively, and was repeatedly stabbed with knives. His injuries are probably mortal. He had punished the younger of the boys for playing with the girls, and in revenge was attacked by the two brothers.

Burned.

WESTON, ONT., November 30.—The wooled mills owned by Oliver, Wilby & Co., of this place were burned this morning. The fire is supposed to have started from a belt becoming heated. The loss and insurance is not known. Three hundred employes are thrown out of employment.

THE NATION'S NEED

INCITING PATRIOTIC SOLICITUDE

Mrs. Garfield to Continue the Reform Business at the Old Stand—A Democratic Platform Outlined—Senator Booth's Prospective Successor.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The calendars of the senate and house show an immense amount of unfinished business. The committee of the whole have over two hundred bills. The private calendar contains nearly one thousand bills, mostly for pensions. There is on the speaker's table nineteen house bills and resolutions, with amendments of the senate. There are also on the table from the senate ninety-one bills for first and second reading. The senate calendar contains twenty-eight resolutions and two hundred and twenty-five bills.

An agent of the government, Mr. Newcomb, will arrive in Atlanta to-morrow to investigate the actions and doings of Marshal Fitzsimons. Commissioner Raum has asked the removal of Marshal Fitzsimons on these grounds, and has filed evidences against him on all the charges. Commissioner Raum further asks that the charges be investigated by the government. The grounds upon which he asks the removal of Marshal Fitzsimons are: 1. For frauds in the marshal's office. 2. Because there is no co-operation between the marshal's office and collector of internal revenue in Georgia. 3. Because the marshal has withheld large sums of money due his deputies without proper authority.

Letters have been forwarded here from members of the present congress asking that an investigation be made, and stating that it was necessary. It is possible that a very thorough investigation of all the matters connected with the office will be had at once. The officer, Mr. Newcomb, who goes to Atlanta, is thoroughly competent.

But little has been said in any of the republican newspapers about Mrs. Garfield, who is the prospective "first lady of the land." The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald throws some light on the subject in the following remarks about the lady:

She is an accomplished hostess as well as an accomplished woman—they're two very different things. Living as the Garfields have had to live, in the most economical way, doing without elegant clothes, fine furniture, sumptuous food, but with good, new and rare old books, dearer than all else to them, they have contributed more to make Washington winter life pleasant and profitable than many other families who have supplemented less taste and culture with more money. Mrs. Garfield's receptions have been the largest ever held by the wife of a mere representative. They have far surpassed those of more ambitious senators' wives, and have approximated those of the ladies of the supreme court and cabinet families, in size merely. In attractions they have stood abreast of any of them. This simply because Mrs. Garfield is a sweet-tempered, cultured, refined woman, in whose smile it is a pleasure to bask. When we consider that, without allowing her manifold cares to interfere with the performance of her social duties, she has managed her establishment alone, and personally conducted the training of her boys for college, we can conceive her superiority, with all her social success, to the mere "society leader." General Garfield is the president of our literary society, and during the past year it has met at his house. It was more pleasantly entertained there than it has ever been before. Mrs. Garfield exerted even her latent social powers that night, and it was difficult for the guests to break away from her delightful parlors. The latter, entre nous, were and are furnished in the style of Noah. That makes no difference, of course, although the contrast between them and those which some of the guests had left at home was marked. There was something really pathetic to me in the information telegraphed from Cleveland that General and Mrs. Garfield were purchasing furniture and a sealskin sacque. However, they can afford to gratify their taste for four years now, and forget the pinched past. What we here rejoice in is that, when Mrs. Hayes steps out and Mrs Garfield steps into the white house on the 4th of March next, there will be no abrupt turning in the course of the presidential, or rather the Mrs. Presidential social customs and decrees. Whether the diplomatic corps has its delicate palate tickled with lemonade and water at state dinners or not, we may be sure that whisky and the white house divorce four years ago will not be reunited in unholy bonds during Mr. Garfield's administration. It is needless to say that Mrs. Hayes will be missed. She will be missed by many of whom the world knows nothing, wants to know nothing—the naked, hungry, sick and in prison, unto whose wants she has ministered "all so silently;" but regret will not be so poignant as it would be were she to be succeeded by an inferior woman.

It is learned here from an authoritative source that the $250,000 presidential pension fund started by George Jones, of the New York Times, promises to be a success. Over $200,000 has already been raised. Jay Gould has subscribed $25,000; W. H. Vanderbilt, $25,000; John M. Forbes and others in Boston, $50,000; Mackey, the Nevada bonanza king, $25,000. Ten contributions give $5,000 each, making $50,000. The balance is to be raised in Pennsylvania by Don Cameron and his friends. It is expected that within a few days the formal announcement will be made that the entire sum of $250,000 has been raised. It is said, too, that the fund is to be always subject to the management of those who make contributions.

A well informed democrat, who, during a recent northern trip, saw most of the northern leaders of his party, says that within thirty days—that is, before the holiday recess—an attempt will be made in the house to define sharply the demarcation lines of the two parties, which may result in splitting them both. The attempt, he says, is to be concealed beneath the guise of a test resolution of principles which will be offered, and upon which an aye-and-nay vote will be demanded. The resolution will contain extracts from planks in recent democratic platforms, covering most of the doctrines usually denominated democratic, but especially two upon which the party is by no means unanimous, namely, free trade and hard money. It is proposed to make the resolution the shibboleth of the democratic party of the future, and all who pronounce it "shibboleth" by refusing to vote for the free trade or hard money clause, or both, will be accounted aliens from the commonwealth of democracy. It was suggested that the democrats could not afford to read any man out of their party, even if he could not swallow free trade or hard money, and that the resolution would inevitably be a dividing sword in their camp, since every shade of opinion in finance and political economy exists therein. "It would be as inevitable a divide in the republican camp, and, besides, what is intended is not the perpetuation of the now existing democratic party, with all its follies and all its diversity of opinion, but the marking out of new lines wherein it is to move and have its being. At any rate the resolution will be introduced and voted upon. If Mr. Randall attempts to prevent it, so much the worse for Mr. Randall."

Hon. J. H. Reagan, chairman of the house committee on commerce, will arrive in this city to-morrow, and will call a meeting of the committee some time this week. Work will be immediately commenced upon the river and harbor bill, in order that it may be presented to congress early in the session. Mr. Reagan will call up, at the first opportunity, his bill to regulate commerce between the states, and push it to a vote. He is opposed to an extra session, and is of the opinion that all work should be dispatched as speedily as possible, that it may be avoided.

Although Justice Swayne has intimated several times within the last half dozen years his purpose to retire from the bench of the supreme court on the full salary allowed by law, he still holds on, much to the discomfort of a score or more of anxious aspirants who are ambitious to succeed him. Within the last few days it has come to be generally believed that he will retire before the end of the winter, and as he is from Ohio, common rumor assigns the place to an Ohio man, Mr. Stanley Matthews's name being most prominently mentioned in this connection. So far as Mr. Justice Strong, whose prospective retirement has been several times alluded to, is concerned, it is understood that the president has been informed of his purpose to that effect. At the cabinet meeting on last Friday the subject of a successor to Justice Strong was considered. The propriety of making the appointment from the south was conceded, and quite a number of names were suggested and discussed without reaching a conclusion. The difficulty seems to be in fixing upon an available man from that section of sufficient attainments and reputation, who would be regarded as a truly representative man.

The friends of Judge Key, of Tennessee, are bringing him forward as a candidate for one of four vacancies soon to occur upon the supreme bench. The south, it is said, is certainly entitled to one of these places, and that Judge Key represents, in the best sense of the word, the new progressive element in the south. He is specially fitted for the position of judge through long experience as chancellor in his own state, where he never had a decision overruled by the supreme court. He is a man of great impartiality of mind, and, through his long residence here, became one of the most popular men connected with the administration.

The chief of bureau of statistics reports that the excess of exports of merchandise for the month of October stated in specie values is 31,657,184 dollars; for the corresponding month of 1879 it was 39,944,859 dollars. The excess of exports of merchandise for twelve months ending October 31st, is 155,572,156 dollars against 268,257,132 dollars last year. The excess of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion for October is 14,510,270 dollars against 18,728,342 dollars for the same month last year. The excess of the imports of coin and bullion for the twelve months ending October 31 is $67,214,821 against $43,763,343 for the same period in 1878-'79.

The house committee on appropriations has thus far failed to get together a quorum for business. From present appearances none of the regular appropriation bills will be ready for the consideration of congress upon the reassembling of that body next Monday.

The committee on the Yorktown centennial celebration is to hold a meeting in this city December 10, to complete the arrangements for the celebration. Hon. Robert Winthrop, of Boston, is spoken of as the orator of the occasion.

Senator Booth's Successor.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 30.—The republicans are confident that General Miller is their strongest man and according to the best human judgment they can safely count upon his election to the United States senate, but there are discordant elements. Not a few patriots think they could fill the senatorial chair with dignity. There will be ten republican majority in the legislative senate, and possibly one in the assembly, as a tie vote is yet to be decided. Senator Booth's friends freely speak of him for re-election, but in a full caucus he would have no show against Miller. Should the agencies at work to prevent this full caucus be successful, it is difficult to foresee the ending. On the assembling of the legislature the voting will either be instantly conclusive or there will be prolonged bitterness. In the latter case it would not be surprising if the name of James C. Flood, the "bonanza king," should be started as a democratic candidate for senatorial honors with the solid vote of his party, which he is certain to have, and of the discontented conservative republicans, who cling persistently to Booth and others. The strongest republican candidate would then have to make a lively fight. Mr. Flood has not sought this and probably would not accept the senatorship if even it could be assured to him, but I do know he is sought after and quietly urged. This news, when broken to the republicans, may have the effect of uniting them; then Miller would be sure of an election.

The New York Electoral College.

ALBANY, November 30.—The electoral college met at the capitol to-day, and Hon. E. D. Morgan was chosen president. Albert J. Aiken, of the 13th district was not present and his place was filled by the unanimous election of Senator Cornelius R. Agnew, of New York. An adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Ohio Elections.

COLUMBUS, November 30.—The Ohio electoral college held a preliminary meeting here to-day. After completing their work to-morrow the members will visit General Garfield at Mentor.

BLOODY BATTLE.

A Long Chase and a Bloody Cut.

Yesterday evening about 2 o'clock a CONSTITUTION reporter witnessed a bloody fight out on Peters street, which may yet have a fatal termination.

The difficulty began in a bar at 213 West Peters and was between a man by the name of Stewart and Bub Buzbee. It had its origin in a business transaction between the parties which was being discussed, when Buzbee called Stewart a d—d liar, at the same time threatening to kill him. This enraged Stewart, and drawing a butcher-knife which he had in his pocket he rushed at Buzbee, who was advancing upon him with a like weapon, and driving the knife into his shoulder cut a deep gash six inches long down the arm.

Buzbee still continued to advance, and Stewart finding himself unable to cope with him ran out of the building and down street at a rapid rate with Buzbee close behind with an uplifted knife.

The race was for two blocks, and just as Buzbee succeeded in catching his fleeing adversary Officer McCreary grabbed him and before he could return the cut received.

Soon after Buzbee's arrest he sank to the ground in an insensible condition caused by the profuse loss of blood. Dr. Drake, who was near, at once began an effort to stop the flow of blood, but before he had succeeded Buzbee came nigh bleeding to death, as the knife had severed the large blood vessels. His condition was found too perilous to warrant his arrest and consequently he was removed to his home whilst Stewart was brought to town, where he subsequently gave bond for his appearance.

Buzbee's condition is by no means safe.

AN INQUEST.

The Sudden Death of E. T. Davis Gives Coroner Drake a Job.

Yesterday morning Coroner Drake was notified that a man had died very suddenly Tuesday morning at 218 Peters street, and that his death was supposed to have been caused by poison.

Repairing to the place indicated, the coroner found the body lying in a bed on the second floor of the building, and at once summoned a jury and began an inquiry.

It was ascertained that during the day he had purchased some patent medicine to relieve an indigestion of which he was complaining and that he and one of his associates had taken copious doses before retiring. Dr. Pinson was called in and gave what relief he could, but without avail, and at about 7 o'clock the man died.

Dr. Pinson, who was present at the man's death, testified to the manner of his death. This, together with Dr. Drake's opinion, caused them to render a verdict setting forth the fact that the man came to his death by causes unknown to them.

A Sad Death.

It is with a feeling of the keenest sympathy for the bereaved and afflicted parents that THE CONSTITUTION chronicles the death of little Annie Seago, daughter of Mr. A. K. Seago, which occurred Sunday afternoon at one o'clock. This sweet and lovable child of twelve years was seized Saturday morning with an attack of meningitis, which at first elicited no fears, but which terminated suddenly, robbing the home of one of its brightest treasures.

Her father and brother are in Texas, and although numerous telegrams have been sent none have reached them yet. It will be a sad blow when they learn of the death of the little daughter and sister.

Her funeral took place yesterday evening at 169 Ivy street, Rev. H. C. Hornady and Dr. Gwin conducted the exercises. Her remains were placed in the Gordon vault at Oakland cemetery to await the return of her father and brother, at which time they will be interred. No heart can truly know the bitterness of a father's feelings who returns to his once bright home to find the sunshine gone. Again we extend to the sorrowing family our most sincere, our deepest sympathy.

The Erie Directors.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The annual election for directors of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad took place to-day. The ticket elected was the same as that of last year. President Jewett cast 800,000 votes, representing four-fifths of the stock of the company. The annual statement will show a surplus in the earnings of the road of more than $1,500,000, after the payment of fixed charges and interest on the bonded debt.

A Corner in Corn.

ST. LOUIS, November 30.—The corner in November corn, which has been in process of settlement the past week was finally closed to-day. About 2,000,000 bushels were involved in the deal, which was managed by the house of Manson, Barotholow & Co., and the profits accruing are said to be about $125,000. Settlements were mostly made at 44 to 45 cents, about 2 cents higher than any western market.

The Capital Prize.

LOUISVILLE, November 30.—In the 26th drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution to-day the capital prize of thirty thousand dollars was drawn by No. 99,335; the second prize, $10,000, by No. 16,095; the third prize, $5,000, by No. 18,867. The following drew $1,000 each: Nos, 90,065, 6,554, 62,187 and 27,927.

Found in the Woods.

PETERSBURG, November 30.—The body of William Robinson, colored, has been found in the woods in Prince George county, where Robinson is supposed to have been frozen to death on Saturday while driving to this city.

The Fast Train.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30.—The fast mail which left New York at 10 o'clock Sunday night arrived here at 12:45 p.m., being two and a half hours behind time. It is stated the delay was caused by the ditching of a freight train near Bay St. Louis.

The Fast Mail.

Although the first fast mail train reached Atlanta fifty two minutes behind time, the second one came in yesterday three minutes ahead of time. The last hundred and thirty-four miles was run in three hours and thirty-five minutes.

Ford and Denham's Pranks.

This company will open their engagement in Atlanta with a matinee this afternoon. They also perform to-night and to-morrow night.

Aged Forty.

LITTLETON, N. H., November 30.—Evarets W. Farr, M. C., aged 40 died at his home this morning of pneumonia.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE

THAT BEATS THE ANCIENT ARTICLE.

The Agitation in Favor of the Cotton Exposition Being Held in Atlanta Taking Shape—A Committee to Perfect Preliminary Arrangements.

Last evening there was a meeting of prominent citizens in the breakfast room of the Kimball house to consider the matter of the cotton exposition and Atlanta's prospects of obtaining it.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. H. I. Kimball, who nominated Mayor Calhoun as chairman and Mr. F. H. Richardson secretary.

Mayor Calhoun spoke briefly of the importance of the objects which the meeting was to consider. The present meeting was merely initiatory.

On motion of Mr. Sidney Root, the meeting requested Mr. J. W. Nagle, of The Textile Record, to say something to the meeting.

Mr. Nagle said speech-making was not his forte, but he earnestly desired to go to work and help in the matter as much as he could. He was hungry to go to work, and hoped the enterprise would take definite shape as soon as possible. He referred to his partner, Mr. J. W. Ryckman, who made a few pertinent remarks. He said all had read Mr. Atkinson's able address, and understood fully the objects of this enterprise. There is a strong feeling at the north in favor of Atlanta as the place of holding the exposition, and the north would give large financial aid to such an enterprise here. The plan generally is to have a stock company, which would raise the necessary funds and control the management of the exposition. It would be well to put the stock on the market, for the people of the north would be glad to obtain some of it.

Mr. Kimball explained that the general plan of the organization was to be modeled after the centennial, which was a stock association. It would be well to have the arrangements made, as Mr. Atkinson had suggested, perfected in Atlanta, but full consultation could be had with the leading men in the country who are best informed and most interested in the subject.

He moved that a committee of five on permanent organization be appointed with Mr. Nagle as the chairman.

Mr. Cummings seconded the motion and said that he was thoroughly in sympathy with this movement and would aid it in any manner he possibly could. His office, he said, was at the disposal of the committee for any meeting it might desire to call. The motion was agreed to and the chair appointed as the committee on permanent organization, Governor Colquitt, Captain John Keely, Mr. N. P. T. Finch, Major J. F. Cummings and ex-Governor R. B. Bullock.

These gentlemen are to act in co-operation with Messrs. Nagle and Ryckman, who are thoroughly active and will render most efficient service.

The meeting adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock Thursday, at the cotton exchange.

ALL AROUND US.

What the People of the State are Doing.

WADLEY, November 29.—A bale of cotton was stolen and sold here Saturday. The parties have been caught and are now in jail.——Two convicts escaped from Old Town camp Saturday night.

GRIFFIN, November 30.—I have just heard with regret of the serious illness of Mrs. C. P. Foster.——The Chapman Sisters play here to-night. They come well recommended, and will have a good house.——The coal famine threatens Griffin.

SPARTA, November 29.—Rev. D. D. Cox and Rev. G. H. Pattillo, the former in charge of the station, the latter, in charge of the circuit, left to-day for Rome to attend the North Georgia conference.——Miss Betsy Logue, an aged lady well known for her kind disposition, died Friday and was buried Saturday.

ELBERTON, November 28.—The Rev. Charles A. Stakely, a young Baptist minister and lawyer from LaGrange, preached a fine sermon here yesterday and another to-day. Mr. Stakely, though quite a young man, has made a fine impression here and has been called to the Baptist church next year at this place.——Miss Drusilla Teasely, of Clarke county, died last week. She was well known and had many friends here.

LAWRENCEVILLE, November 29—"The narrow-gauge engine for the Lawrenceville and Roswell railroads were brought, it is said, in a cigar box."—CONSTITUTION, 27th inst.——The narrow-gauge engine for the Lawrenceville railroad is first-class, made by the Baldwin company, and weighs eighteen tons.——Please give us the size, weight and name of [illegible] of the Georgia Western engine. Is it a coal-burner, or is it run by wind?

AUGUSTA, November 30.—The fifth day's races of the Citizens' association, postponed from Saturday took place to-day. The weather was bad and attendance small.

First race, three-quarter mile heats, was won by Mark L., Ban Hill second. Time 1:22, 1:22¼.

Second race, mile dash for two year-olds, six starters, won by May Wilson, Belle of Meadow second, Oak Grove Rose third. Time 1:58.

Third race, hurdle race one and one half miles, six started and Santuck was winner, Ralgasian second. Time 3:02.

CARTERSVILLE, November 29.—The heavy rains has interrupted work at the various manganese and iron ore mines. The Etowah river is very high and rising rapidly. Business of all kinds has been checked considerably by the weather.——J. W. Harris, Jr., the brilliant young attorney who has just been elected solicitor for this circuit, has returned home and is being congratulated by his numerous friends.——Some passengers over the "narrow gauge" give an amusing account of their movements during the burning of the Cedartown hotel last Friday night.

DAHLONEGA, November 27.—Mr. Henry Shelton, aged eighty-one years, died at his home near this place on the 25th. He had been deaf and otherwise afflicted for a number of years. He was a native of Virginia, but came to Georgia when young. Mr. S. had a liberal education, a good mind, and was better informed upon the general topics of the day than those among whom he lived.——The week continued very cold till Wednesday night, when it ended in a pretty heavy sleet. On Thursday it turned into a warm rain and has continued warm and raining up to this time.

LAURENSBURG, N. C., November 27.—Last night this place was the scene of a sickening tragedy by which the two small children, son and daughter, of Mr. George Mallory were literally roasted alive Mr. Mallory is a cotton planter, and was away from home. The grandparents of the children determined to visit the cotton fields about a half a mile from the house. Before going they tied the children close to the fireplace in which a log fire was burning. They returned about sunset, and were horrified to see the house in flames. This morning the bones of the children were discovered in the ashes of the dwelling.

GREENVILLE, S. C., November 29.—Your correspondent has been attending the supreme court for the past week. Docket for this circuit larger than for several years. The legislature is in full blast with considerable talk of convention or no convention. The United States circuit court also in session in Columbia.——One of the managers of election and the supervisor were up before United States Commissioner Blythe on Saturday last for violation of the election law. The commissioner reserved his decision until to-day.——The Laurens and Greenville railroad project is being again agitated. A survey has just been made, and action is now on foot to try and build the same.

CANTON, November 29.—Married on the 28th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Barton, Mr. Joseph Hardin to Miss Annie Barton, Rev. J. A. McMurray officiating. They were to have married at the Baptist church, but owing to the inclemency of the weather were prevented from so doing. Mr. Hardin is one of our most promising young business men, is of the firm of E. B. Hardin & Co. His bride is one of our most estimable and lovable young ladies. Congratulations are quite numerous for the happy couple who begin life's battles.——Our town is hardly anything but mud. The rain has been incessantly pouring down for the last few days. The Etowah river is greatly swollen and overflows the banks to a considerable distant.——The new engine for our narrow-gauge road is expected this week. A great deal of cotton remains at this place awaiting shipment, and a new engine, a stronger one, is a necessity.

MILLEDGEVILLE, November 29.—We have not seen the sun for five days, till this morning, and but little of his beams can be seen now. Rain and mud "do most predominate." Merchants look blue and farmers are very despondent. Much of the cotton will be an entire loss, and the balance yet in the fields, if saved at all, will be in a damaged condition. The roads are in such bad condition that a scarcity of fuel, seldom known here, prevails.——Messrs. Brake & Roberts are about finishing their new hall. It is 100x60 feet, and will seat 800 or 1,000 persons. It is to be hoped, now that we have a fine hall, we may sometimes enjoy the musical and dramatic entertainments that other towns of much less pretensions boast of.——The Masonic fraternity here have presented our college with a brand new piano, which will enable our popular and highly cultured musical instructress, Miss Jordan, to instruct more efficiently her musical class, which promises to be all she could desire, as far as numbers are concerned.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GRIFFIN, November 30.—As I write (7 o'clock to-night), the excitement over the municipal election to-morrow takes the cake over anything of the kind ever seen in Griffin. A mob of several hundred negroes has just passed up the west side of Hill street, yelling and shouting like so many demoniac fiends from hades. Their conduct is a disgrace to any decent community, and yet the noise goes on with a fury that will probably last all night.——As usual that Burke nigger is into another rumpus. A policeman attempted awhile ago to arrest him, and just such another piece of deviltry and high-handed opposition was never seen on our streets. Of course Burke was released.——It cannot be guessed who will be the successful man in this race, but whoever wins will do so at some little expense and trouble. The scenes here to-night are positively shameful, and I doubt if it is within the power of forty policemen to quell the disturbance.

MARIETTA, November 29.—The editor of the LaGrange Reporter seems to have "gotten on his ear," and takes up the gauntlet because the wave of prosperity, which originated at LaGrange, has diffused itself over the whole country. As to our social and temperate standing and habits, as the issue has been made, we claim at least civilization and also good schools and churches, which are liberally patronized and well attended. As a summer and winter resort, no town in north Georgia can equal us. Whilst it is not our intention to open a war between sections or to here make a statistical report of the business of our city, we will record these facts and turn to figures. Our cotton receipts are over 300 bales in excess of last year to date. We have a chair factory that manufactures a car load per day; a shoe factory that turns out 200 pair per day; a flour mill that produces 300 barrels in twenty-four hours, besides a wagon and buggy factory; steam grist mill and gin; other manufacturing industries, and to make the estimate short, the receipts for Western and Atlantic railroad for five months since July 1 amount to over $65,500 or an average of over $13,000 per month. Its shipments from this point for the same period will average $7,500 per month. The shipments and receipts of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad we have not to hand, but would swell the amount considerably. Can any town of the same size in any state say as much? Messrs. Boynton, Camp, Foreacre and Hitch, represented Atlanta in our city last week; H. M. Peck, Gainesville; S. K. Dick, Griffin.——If the present rainy weather continues they will have to organize a line of boats to connect at the depot with the trains.

TO-DAY'S CITY ELECTION.

A Heavy Registration—Where we will Vote.

To-day will witness one of the most spirited municipal elections ever held in Atlanta. The registration which at first promised to be exceedingly light, has been very heavy, and a large vote will be polled. Below we give the voting places with the names of the managers who will be in charge:

First ward—No. 1 engine house—H. L. Collier, S. D. Haslett and W. M. Middlebrooks, managers.

Second ward—City hall—Ezra Andrews, George Ogletree, James Walsh, managers.

Third ward—Corner Frazer and Fair streets—T. A. Morris, Dr. T. E. Collier, S. W. Day, managers.

Fourth ward—Willingham building—A. E. Holbrook, Dr. M. C. Martin, John Gatins, managers.

Fifth ward—No. 3 engine house—Z. A. Reid, Louis Morris, John Bell, managers.

The polls will open at seven o'clock a.m. and close at six p.m.

To-Day's Election.

ATLANTA, GA., November 30.—To the Voters of the City of Atlanta: An attempt is made in a communication published in THE CONSTITUTION and the Post-Appeal of Sunday morning signed "Stockholder," prepared by H. I. Kimball, and furnished for publication by his secretary, to injure me in my candidacy for mayor, by the statement amongst other things, that in 1866 or 1867, I came to Atlanta and "took charge of the bar and billiard room of the National hotel."

I desire in reply, to state, over my own signature, that after serving in the confederate army in Virginia for four years without discredit, at least to myself, and having surrendered with the army under General Lee at Appomattox, I came to Atlanta in May, 1865, with fifty cents in my pocket, which was everything I had on earth. On this fifty cents I lived for five days after my arrival, buying a loaf of bread each day, and sleeping at night under the old shed, about where the car shed now is, with returning soldiers, as best I could.

The first employment I obtained was carrying brick at fifty cents a day, but soon after I was employed in a store at better compensation, in which business I continued until the National hotel was opened by Messrs. Pratt, Pond & Corey, when they offered to employ me to take charge of the billiard room, connected with the hotel, at increased compensation. This offer I accepted. I was not connected with the bar of the hotel, but had I been so connected I would have been engaged in a far more honest and honorable business than a certain set of men headed by one Hannibal I. Kimball, Rufus B. Bullock and E. N. Kimball, who shortly afterwards opened out in their line of business in the same hotel. The line of business upon which these parties engaged was what H. I. Kimball is pleased to call (I quote his language) "the trusted managers of large investments of others."

Some of the transactions in their line were the sale of the opera house to the state, the attendant circumstances of which are so familiar to our people; fraudulently obtaining (as declared by several legislatures and the late constitutional convention) the state's indorsement to millions of railroad bonds and appropriating the proceeds of their sale or hypothecation to their own use; depositing the money of the state amounting to over $300,000 in the Georgia National bank, and representing to its cashier, Mr. E. L. Jones, a most worthy and honorable gentleman, that said amount was for the use of either Bullock, H. I. Kimball or H. I. Kimball & Co., and thereby deceiving and financially ruining Mr. Jones, and causing the seizure and suspension of his bank. Numbers of other like transactions might be mentioned, of which the above are mere samples, but I forbear.

I confess that I have never had any such management of "large interests of others."

The communication mentioned further says that if I have "ever had a legitimate, lawful business for one day, the people don't know it." H. I. Kimball and his associates have been so busily engaged of late years in getting at the head of new enterprises, and escaping the consequences of their old management of large interests of others to know what citizens who attend to their own "interests" are doing; suffice it to say that I am willing that any and all of my business shall be submitted to the closest scrutiny of any of my fellow-citizens. And the seeming insinuation in the language above quoted, that I am engaged in any unlawful, illegitimate or disreputable business, I here brand as a malicious falsehood.

In conclusion, I desire to state that I have never in my life by any act of mine, brought dishonor or discredit on my city, state or country, and if honored by you with the position of mayor of your city, it shall be my earnest endeavor to so honestly, faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of the position, as to satisfy my fellow citizens with my motives and my conduct.

I made my home in your midst when Atlanta was in ruins and in ashes. Here I expect to live—raise my family, and here I shall die and be buried: and if I know my own heart, I desire above all earthly things the love and good will of this people, and my earnest wish is that our city may be preserved from a second desolation.

JAMES W. ENGLISH.

The Mayoralty.

It seems to be a source of great gratification to the friends of Mr. Kimball that his side of the canvass for the mayoralty has been non-abusive. Let us waive the question and allow them this small comfort, it being all that they are likely to get. The surgeon's knife, on occasion, cuts deep to save life, and those having tender feet should avoid the crowd. Unfortunately for these partial friends and sympathizers, they forget that the record of their candidate furnishes a perfect magazine of weapons of attack, any one of which can be made more powerful than that of David, as recorded in sacred history. Coming to this city before the great exodus, I have a lively recollection of the flush times and the inevitable reaction. The state of Georgia, bereft of its governor and his coadjutors, was left to rejoice at its deliverance, and to pay the piper; later on, to suffer the reproach of those who (wile of the ring) had been left in the scramble, and would impeach her unsullied honor.

After the lapse of years, the parties to these great iniquities venture from their hiding, and the principal witness having died, a trial is made up before our courts. Unfortunately for the ends of justice, while many in our midst were fully competent, conscience did not prompt any of these to become state's evidence. The natural result of the farce—the verdict of "not proved."

This whitewashing process having been well conceived and carried out, it was possible to forgive all past irregularities, but, returned to the scene of their former exploits, these same parties, with characteristic modesty (some call it cheek) they seek to re-enact them. This is too much for poor human nature recognizing the hereafter.

Notwithstanding the great success of our cotton factories of Augusta, Columbus and other points, all started by native talent and energy, the sagacity, enterprise and success of our merchants, it was necessary that we should secure the aid of one endowed with other talents to shenanagin (excuse the word for its fitness) our enterprise, and behold the spindles are in full blast, and all are happy except, perhaps, a few who were deluded into the permanent investment of their little savings. But these don't count when great things are to be accomplished. Small fish should avoid the track of the whale with his capacious maw. Again, this unequalled talent was induced to come here and forego the lucrative offer (as published) of a wealthy eastern corporation. Was it all for love of our people? or is there a big bonanza to be had by skillful hands. For it is hard to believe that so much of energy and ability should be content with a comparatively nominal sum, while only able to contribute to the city and state the small amount required for street and poll taxes. But enough; the subject is not agreeable, although full of salient points and indisputable facts. It is not possible to believe that there is enough of our citizens so blinded by the glare of false metal, as to elevate to an important position a man whose desire for the office, can only be, that by your help he might reinstate himself and overcome the effect of many an unrecorded verdict like that of

AN OLD FOGY.

DEKALB'S TRAGEDY

UNDERGOING LEGAL INVESTIGATION

The Trial of Jolly, Charged With the Murder of Victoria Norris—The Discovery of the Body and the Incidents Connected Therewith Detailed.

The court-house at Decatur was packed yesterday to hear the evidence in the Jolly trial. The jury was secured without as much delay as was anticipated, and the court was ready for hearing the evidence by twelve o'clock.

Colonel Candler challenged the second panel of jurors but the challenge was not sustained.

Below we present a full report of the evidence which was delivered yesterday:

Dr. A. S. Mayson was the first witness called to the stand. He testified as follows:

My name is A. S. Mayson. My profession is that of a physician. I have been practicing twenty-three years. I did not know Victoria Norris. I went out to the place where the body was found to examine it. I went with the coroner. I found the skeleton back of the house where Jolly is said to have lived. Do not know that Jolly lived there at that time. A Mr. Jackson lived there at that time. The skeleton was found about one hundred and fifty yards back of the house, near where a branch had been. There was no graveyard near by. I saw the body there. It was three or four inches under the ground. It was in the edge of an old field. Jolly was not there at the time. The skeleton was taken up with care. It was complete, and nothing but the bones remained. I made an examination with a view to determining whether it was the skeleton of a male or female. It was that of a female. [Here the witness explained to the jury by what means he determined the sex of the skeleton.] It was a female skeleton, and was of large size. Shoes were on the feet—foxed gaiters. [The witness was shown shoes, and identified them as the ones found on the murdered girl.] The shoes were in a tolerably good state of preservation when taken off. We found also a cuff-button, some hairpins and some hair.

On cross-examination—The hair was under the head. The cuff-button was under the right hand. I saw the things turned over to Dr. Green. This was in the spring of this year.

Dr. J. H. Goss was called to the stand, and testified: My name is J. H. Goss. I am a physician. I have been practicing six years. Was called on to examine the skeleton. I found it about two hundred or two hundred and fifty yards west of north of where I was told Jolly had lived. The body had been buried in a little swampy place. It was in a patch of briers. Roots had grown all around the body, showing that it had been there some time. The soil was wet. Where soil is very wet it will prevent decomposition. Ordinarily it would encourage it. The nearest house was two hundred or two hundred and fifty yards away. There were no signs of a graveyard near where the skeleton was lying. I saw the body after it was taken up. When I examined the body it was in the same place where it was found. This was on the day after it was discovered. The body was buried about six inches under the soil. Very little soil was removed. The position of the skeleton when found, was with the head southward, lying on the back. The head was toward the run. There was no coffin and no box of any kind. The clothing was nearly all decayed. The shoes were there. There were marks in the sand which had been left there by the garments. It showed that there had been several garments. The girl had evidently been buried in a very rude manner. I made an examination of the skeleton. I am an expert. It was a skeleton of a female. [Here the witness explained to the jury by what means he determined the sex of the skeleton.] The skeleton was positively that of a female. It was complete. There were shoes on the feet. [Witness was shown the shoes.] These are the shoes. They are not as well preserved as then. I guess you would call them gaiter shoes. They are high-quartered, such as are worn by ladies. I judged that the body had been there a year or two.

In answer to a question by the court: There were no marks of violence except a broken rib, I think. I did not examine closely.

Cross-examined by Col. Candler: The rib was in left side. I could not swear to seeing the rib. The remains had not been disinterred entirely when I got there; the head was toward the south; the body was a little west of north from the house; I was in a strange locality and cannot be positive about the direction.

G. W. Weems was placed upon the stand: My name is G. W. Weems; I live in this county; I know of the skeleton that was taken up in this county; I met with James Jolly and Captain Hunter at 'Squire Carter's. Mr. Fincher, and Mr. Bayne and Mr. Russell were with them. I think Mr. Ramspeck and Mr. Cain were with them. We went down to the place where the body was found. Just before we got to the place Jolly said, "hold on, Jim, I'm running this thing." He was showing the way. We threw down the fence, and threw brush out of the road to get along. Jolly said, "there is the place." Hunter took out the shovel which we had in the wagon. I took it from Hunter. Jolly said, "there is the place." I cut around in the dirt to lift out a big spade full. I struck only one or two licks. The spade struck in the mouth and broke out two teeth. We raked the dirt out with our hands. I did not hear Jolly say anything more. A large crowd gathered as the woods were full of people looking for the body. We started back. One of the trace broke as we started up a slant. The crowd caught the wagon. They made no effort to hurt Jolly. We found the body in a low place in the edge of a swamp. It was an old field near where Jolly lived. We found the skeleton in about two hundred and fifty yards from Jolly's house. There was no graveyard near. We dug only a few times. I struck the mouth first. I stayed with the body all night and until the coroner came next day. I had dug near there before while looking for the body, and had dug all over the plantation. The branch is ten steps from where the skeleton was found. The place did not look like any one was buried there. Briers had grown ten feet long over the place. Jolly told us where to dig. Some one asked him how the body lay. He told how it was. We found it that way. That is all I heard him say.

Cross-examined—Hunter is the sheriff; Bayne is ordinary. They went out the Lawrenceville road. I saw the first of them at 'Squire Carter's. The place is half a mile from there. Jolly had lived there last year. We were in a wagon. Fincher, Bayne, Jolly and myself were in the wagon. I paid no attention to Jolly being chained. Don't know if he was. No person there besides us when we found the grave except Mr. Wood. There was a large crowd in hearing. No one tried to hurt Jolly. The sheriff was not in a hurry to get away with him.

Re-direct—It was after the body was revealed that the trace broke. I stayed there all night until the next day and the body was not disturbed.

Thomas H. Fincher testified as follows: My name is Thomas H. Fincher. I live in DeKalb county. I did not know Victoria Norris. I knew Jolly. He lived near Clarkston. I saw Jolly when the remains were found. Jolly asked me to go out there. He was in jail at the time. The place where the girl was buried was not known Jolly told where the remains lay. He said they were near the head of a ravine. He wanted to go out and show the place; talked on the way out there. Jolly had been back only a few days; do not know where he had been gone. Jolly lived last year on the place on which the body was found. That was in 1879. When they got to the spot Jolly told them where to dig; he told them which way the head and feet lay; he pointed with his hands, and directed Weems where to put the shovel; Jolly made him move the shovel several times before they dug any. The skull was found first thing. It was the place Jolly had described; it was a low place in an enclosure; the closest house was where Jolly had lived. I heard Jolly's statement; he said she was buried the second time; that she was killed at the branch; she was first buried near there and taken up in about two weeks and moved and buried again. He and Weaver took her up because the buzzards were after her, and she was exposed. Weaver became uneasy because she knew of his and Jolly's conduct—stealing cotton from Bryson's gin. Miss Norris knew of it and Weaver proposed to put her out of the way. That was in July, 1877. Jolly said that if she did tell it would not take their lives. They then made an agreement to kill her. Weaver was to go to Jolly's house before day. They were to start to Atlanta and kill and put her away before they returned. Weaver reached Jolly's house at three o'clock at night. He called at the gate and asked Jolly if he was ready. He told him he would be as soon as he ate breakfast. He asked Weaver to breakfast but he would not eat While talking Victoria Norris called him to breakfast. After breakfast the three started to Atlanta in a wagon. They went in the direction of Clarkston. It was intended that the horse should balk at the branch. Jolly pretended that the horse balked. They all got out and he left Weaver and Victoria Norris sitting on a log on the side of the road and returned to the house. He went back to where he had left Weaver and the girl. Weaver had choked the girl to death. They picked her up, one by the head and one by the feet, and started up the branch with her. She was too heavy for them and they put her down and dragged her by the arms to where she was buried first. She stayed there two weeks. They went to the spot and found she was getting uncovered, and the buzzards were attracted to the place. That night they reburied her, using the hind-wheels of the wagon to haul her. They buried her near a cross-fence fifty yards further on. They were to kill her because Weaver did not want her to marry Seaborn Weaver. He said she should not marry. If she married Seaborn Weaver she would be certain to report their cotton stealing. They had stolen a bale of cotton from Bryson's gin and hauled it with Jolly's wagon and Weaver's horse. That was in November, 1876. It stayed at Jolly's house until February, when they carried it to Atlanta and sold it to Strong. They divided the money. Jolly said some letters were written for a blind. He and Weaver had agreed to have it done. I don't know who was to write them. They were to come from Miss Norris, and were to be written occasionally. Jolly was to have some written, and Weaver was to have some written. He says they had them written. Mr. Jossey at Decatur wrote one, and a man in Atlanta wrote another. After Jolly went to Mississippi they were all given to some of Weaver's family—his wife or his daughter. Jolly says, on the day she was killed she had on a breast pin and ear-rings and had some money. The ear-rings were lost. Weaver got the breast pin. No, Jolly got the breast pin and Weaver got the ring. They divided the money. This confession took place in jail, soon after Jolly's arrest and imprisonment. When he made the statement Tom Willingham, Mr. Russell and Mr. John Jolly, Jim Jolly's father, were there. Jolly sent for me to make the confession. He swore to it. Russell qualified him. Russell wrote the statement and read it to him. Jolly said it was correct. I don't know what became of it.

Cross-examined—The confession was made on Monday, I think. It was made after Jolly was carried to the place where the skeleton was found. I got a note from Jolly, was the reason I went to hear his confession. It was left at Clarkston for me. I don't know who left it there. I went to jail the next day. Willingham was not there. The sheriff opened the door for me. The others were not there then. Afterward we all went in together. I don't know if Willingham had been there. Nothing in the way of whisky was taken into the jail that I saw. After Jolly's statement I saw a half pint flask of whisky. I think Mr. Willingham had it. He gave Jolly a dram. Russell wrote statement. Willingham said he ought to be sworn. Russell swore him. The paper was signed. I don't know what became of it. Have read it in the paper. Willingham told him for God's sake to tell the truth; it would do him no good to drag an innocent man into punishment. Willingham told him it would be better to tell the truth. There had been threats made. I do not know where Jolly went. I don't know how he was brought back. It is said Willingham did it.

Re-direct. The dram was given after Jolly made the confession. He was sober at the time.

Council for the defense moved to rule out the testimony relative to the confession and the motion was sustained on the ground that as the confession had been reduced to writing, that writing was the highest evidence and should be produced in court.

J. T. Willingham testified as follows:

My name is J. T. Willingham. I live at Stone Mountain. I know J. M. Jolly; had a slight acquaintance with Miss Norris; she lived with Jolly, I understand; don't know of my own knowledge. I went to Mississippi after Jolly. I went as the agent of the state of Georgia. Governor Colquitt commissioned me to go. I went in April of this year; found him in Attalla county, Mississippi. I arrested him and brought him back to Georgia; had a conversation with Jolly on the way back. He asked me if anything was charged against him except the cotton scrape. I did not say anything about the Norris case until Wednesday. We were then at Grand Junction. I told him if the cotton stealing was all he would not have been brought back. He asked why. I asked him about the clothes, pants and vest, that was found under the stump; he did not remember them; he remembered the muddy clothes which were left at the house. I asked him about the trunk which was burnt in the brush heap; he said he knew nothing of it. I asked him if he knew anything of Victoria Norris; he said he did not. I told him there was great excitement, that the body had been found, and a coroner's jury had charged him with the murder. I asked him if he remembered Jackson who killed Thompson; he said he did; I told him that if the reports about the coroner's jury were true that Jackson's case would not be a circumstance to his. At Grand Junction we went to a hotel. Jolly said: "It is hard for one man to suffer for another's acts." He asked if the coroner's business was true. We went out in sunshine and sat down on the grass. I remarked: "Some say she is not dead." He said: "She is." "Are you certain?" I asked. "Yes." Then I asked: "Who killed her?" He said: "Bill Weaver." He then went on to tell me that the three started to Atlanta—the horse balked and he returned home. Weaver and Victoria Norris went on to the city, and while returning Weaver attempted to outrage her person and killed her.

The witness then testified that he was in the jail at the time of the confession, and swore to the facts already given. He said the statement was carried by him to THE CONSTITUTION for publication at Jolly's request. The cross-examination revealed nothing more of interest.

The defense moved to rule out Willingham's evidence, but the motion was not sustained.

J. R. Russell, clerk superior court, testified to the confession made in jail. Said he took it down. It was made freely by Jolly.

The hour for adjournment had arrived and the court took a recess until 8:30 a.m. to-day, at which time the trial will proceed.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, November 30, 1880.

Augusta circuit	20	Eastern circuit	11
Middle circuit	10	Northern circuit	7
Ocmulgee circuit	11	Atlanta circuit	26
Brunswick circuit	8		

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

No. 12. Argument continued.

Pending the argument of Mr. Barnes in the above stated case, the court adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

The Augusta circuit will probably be finished to-morrow night.

The City Court.

JUDGE R. H. CLARK, PRESIDING.

Joe Merritt was found guilty of assault and battery, and the reward of merit for so doing was a fine of $50 and costs, or in default, twelve months' labor on the public works of Fulton county.

C. H. Gray was acquitted of the charge of larceny from the house.

Commissioner's Court.

BEFORE W. B. SMITH, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

James Carroll, of Haralson county, gave bond to answer the charge of illicit distillation.

J. H. Warren, of Heard county, gave bond to answer a like charge.

W. H. SMYTH, U. S. COMMISSIONER, PRESIDING.

The day was taken up in the further hearing of John B. Suttles and Isaac C. Suttles, charged with the unlawful removing of illicit spirits and obstructing the revenue officers in the affair at Red Oak.

What Does it Mean?

To the Honorable Members of the General Assembly of Georgia: Being interested for ourselves and for some hundreds of other merchants now selling sewing machines in this state, we beg to ask concerning the tax bill now before you.

IN PARAGRAPH 17 OF SEC. 2. Is the term "agent," used here in its broad popular tense, or only in its narrow legal meaning—that is to say: is a person who, through a contract with, or by the courtesy of some manufacturer, is allowed the exclusive privilege of buying that manufacturer's goods in this state, and who does buy them for the purpose of selling them in his own name, and for his own benefit an "agent" within the meaning of this act; or does the term apply only to one who is delegated by the manufacturer or his general agent with power to sell and do other acts in the name and for the benefit of such manufacturer or his general agents?

Also, does the "acting" or "dealing" here mentioned cover the acts and dealings of those agents, drummers and traveling salesmen who go from county to county, soliciting the trade of merchants, and who sell from samples and price-lists to those merchants at wholesale; or does it apply only to the poor devil who owns and pays taxes on his mule and wagon, and confines his acting and dealing to his own county?

IN SECTION 9. Is it meant that the four or five hundred dealers in sewing machines in this state, whose yearly sales are not a couple of dozen machines, shall pay their bully two hundred dollars just the same as large concerns that sell their thousands—and is it meant that the company or dealer who pays two hundred dollars may go, and send his clerks, salesmen, book-keepers and collectors, by railroad and wagons, all up and down the counties competing with the "agents" aforesaid, who have paid their $10 license? If not, what is meant by saying that "this tax shall be for the whole state, etc."

IN CONCLUSION. Is there one among you who is going home without having learned that at 43 Whitehall street we are selling the best and the cheapest, because it is the best Sewing Machine ever made. Very respectfully,

CRAIGE & CO.

Skating To-Morrow.

We are most happy to see that some gentlemen of this city have taken in hand the management of such a truly pleasurable place of amusement as a skating rink, reserving to themselves the right to eject parties whenever their presence be objectionable. And still more pleased are we to learn that on Friday next they intend having a tournament which, for beauty and elegance and refinement, will exceed anything of the kind ever before seen in this city, judging from the description given one of THE CONSTITUTION reporters by Prof. Agostini, whose artistic handling will no doubt make this affair a perfect success.

Immediately after the tournament the knightly party and friends will repair to the professor's hall on Marietta street, where the grand coronation will take place, being followed by a delightful dance. The part of this affair which gives us most pleasure is the entire gentility and elegance with which it is being conducted.

The Race For Mayor.

Are the citizens of Atlanta prepared to turn over our municipal affairs to the tender mercies of Hannibal I. Kimball and Rufus B. Bullock? Our people must certainly remember how they managed the interest of the state, while they were supreme in state affairs. Unless we desire a repetition of the disgraceful scenes of 1868, '69, '70 and '71, we should not allow these parties to have control of the city government.

TAX-PAYER.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—R. L. Mott, of Columbus, Georgia, is stopping at the Kimball.

—Calvin George, Esq., of Madison, Georgia, is at the Kimball.

—Mrs. J. W. Mattox, of Washington, Georgia, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Mrs. Pope Barrow, two children and servant, of Athens, Georgia, are at the Kimball.

—A large number of Methodist preachers and laymen left yesterday by the Western and Atlantic railroad to attend the session of the North Georgia conference meeting in Rome to-day.

—The third annual meeting of the Georgia Congregational conference will be held in this city this week, commencing to-morrow night with a sermon by Rev. J. R. McLean.

The Constitution.

Never in our history has a reliable, first-class newspaper been so essentially needed by the Southern people as at present.

Never has THE CONSTITUTION been as thoroughly equipped and so fully prepared to furnish such a paper as at present.

With telegraphic service unequalled by any Southern paper; with trained Correspondents in every locality in which its readers are interested

With a capable Editorial Staff, a corps of efficient Reporters, and the best of "special" contributors, THE CONSTITUTION can promise to its readers that it will be better than ever before, and will confirm its position as the leading Southern newspaper.

While THE CONSTITUTION will carry the general news of the day, and express its opinions frankly on political topics, it will devote special attention to the development of Southern resources in all legitimate channels or directions.

Every Georgian and every man interested in Southern enterprise and growth should read THE CONSTITUTION in one of its editions.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Constitution		$10 00 a year.
" "		5 00 6 months.
" "		2 50 3 months.
Weekly Constitution		1 50 a year.
" "		1 00 six months
" "	Clubs of 10	12 50 a year.
" "	Clubs of 20	20 00 "
Southern Cultivator		1 50 "
" "	Clubs of 10	12 50 "
" "	Clubs of 20	20 00 "
Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address		2 50 for one year

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

Entered as second-class matter in the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 1, 1880.

VOTE to-day, so that you may have no occasion for grumbling to-morrow.

VOTE not only for Mr. English, but for the best men who are candidates for the minor places on the ticket. A good council is as much of a blessing as a good mayor.

Go to the polls and deposit your ballot before you go to your day's work, and then if you have any leisure time, see that every other available vote within reach is cast.

THE monopoly of the Pacific railroad will soon be broke. The Southern Pacific will be completed in about a year, and a syndicate of American and European bankers has been formed to finish the Northern Pacific. Within two years it is thought the three rival roads will be cutting rates or taking steps to pool their earnings.

OLEOMARGARINE is so extensively and nicely made in Chicago that it has driven genuine butter entirely out of the market. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says the oleomargariners reduced the product to such a fine point that they put in selected hairs which give the artificial butter a consistency and plausibility not otherwise attainable.

THE duty of the citizen will remain incomplete if he fails to vote to-day. Registration will be labor lost if it is not carried out at the ballot box. THE CONSTITUTION appeals to every registered voter to do his whole duty this day. The need of good officers was never more urgent in Atlanta than it is to-day. Do your part in securing them by going to the polls.

M. DE LESSEPS is pushing the Panama canal scheme in Europe with his accustomed vigor and success. If he lives and keeps his strength ten years the canal will be built in accordance with his plans. No undertaking in the new world ever equaled it, and perhaps no man but De Lesseps could carry it out. And yet when he went to Washington for simple encouragement, he got the cold shoulder from the noble statesmen that there do congregate. Fortunately he has reached a point in his undertaking where the aforesaid statesmen cannot annoy him.

Presidential Day.

To-day 369 designated citizens will meet at their respective state capitals to select the next president and vice-president of the country. These citizens are under no legal limitations whatever in the exercise of their great power, except that they are to meet by states before 2 o'clock to-day, and are to make three records of their action—one to be deposited with the judge of the United States court for each district in which they meet, one to be sent by mail to the president of the senate, and one to be sent by messenger, to be delivered by him in person to the president of the senate. When the electoral system was devised it was expected that the electors would exercise their legal rights by voting, without dictation, for their own choice. The framers of the constitution had very little confidence in the people from whom they came, and they proposed to have a body of wise men come in to protect the people from themselves. The people have practically abolished the wise-man business, and now when a voter deposits his ballot in November he practically votes for the man of his choice. The electors are now simply recording secretaries, and their action to-day will amount to no more than a new demonstration of honor among men. They will quietly confirm the result of November, select their several messengers and adjourn without day. Caucus rule has supplanted the electoral system, and it is only a question of time when the obstructive device of the over-cautious framers of the constitution will disappear altogether.

Boutwell and His Republican Critics.

We have already alluded to Mr. Boutwell's article in the North American Review, in which he maps out, as by authority, the policy to be pursued by the republican party, and, in behalf of the growth of a more genial public sentiment in the south, we have made haste to protest against it. In the natural order of things, a protest from THE CONSTITUTION was inevitable, but we cannot clearly perceive the grounds of a protest coming from a republican newspaper such as the New York Times. It gratifies us, to be sure, to see such a protest from such a source; we are rejoiced to see the Times characterize "extort from the constitution" as a vile phrase, and we are glad to see its warning to Mr. Boutwell that his programme will not be tolerated; all this means very much more than we can make apparent within the space of a few lines; but, at the same time, it is not to be denied that Mr. Boutwell's proposition is simply the embodiment of the logic of the republican campaign which resulted in the election of General Garfield by a popular majority of three thousand votes. It is not only a fair, but a literal interpretation of the attitude of every republican paper and every republican editor.

Each and all of these claimed and declared that the solid south is solid through frauds at the ballot box and intimidation of voters, and they asked the support of the people of the north on the ground that it was the purpose of the republican party to cure these frauds and prevent this intimidation. The charges of fraud and intimidation, as we have frequently taken occasion to show, are based upon the assumption not only that every colored voter is a republican, but that he would invariably make his appearance at the polling place but for the fact that he is afraid of a collision with some one of the seventy or eighty millions of bulldozers with whom the south has been peopled by the brilliant imagination of the northern partisans. It is unnecessary, at this late day, to discuss such an absurd assumption. On the contrary, let us admit, for purposes of discussion, that all the charges made in the recent campaign in regard to frauds at elections are true. Let us go further and (still for purposes of discussion) admit that the condition of affairs in the south, with respect to these things, is what the stalwarts claim it to be. They have certainly impressed a great many honest and well-meaning people at the north that election frauds are the rule and not the exception at the south; and they asked these honest and well-meaning people to vote for Mr. Garfield on the ground that, under his administration, these frauds would be cured.

This promise has been made by every republican organ and orator in the country, and now that Mr. Garfield is elected, the honest and well-meaning people who were won over by these methods have betrayed an anxiety to know just how these campaign promises are to be carried out. Responding to various manifestations of this anxiety in thoughtful circles, Mr. Boutwell seeks the pages of the North American Review to explain what the policy of the new administration must inevitably be if the logic of the charges and promises of the campaign is to prevail. How are the republicans to cure election frauds in the south? If these frauds prevail to the extent claimed by the organs and orators, Mr. Boutwell's plan is the only feasible one the human mind can suggest. They can only be cured by ignoring the constitution and degrading the states of the south. That is the only practicable solution of the difficulty, as Mr. Boutwell very clearly perceives. On the other hand it is as clearly perceived by those who are as serious but not as hasty in their partisanship as Mr. Boutwell—the New York Times, for instance—that such a step in the south involves unwholesome consequences at the north. In other words, the law under cover of which the republican administration might take charge of elections in Louisiana would inevitably apply in Massachusetts, or Rhode Island or any other northern state. There are election frauds at the north, and these would have to be cured by the general government instead of the people of the state. This is the secret of the criticism of Mr. Boutwell's programme from the standpoint of a stalwart. Mr. Boutwell is logical, while his critics have a dread of returning to and improving upon methods of dealing with the south which resulted in giving a democratic majority in congress in spite of the bayonets.

Speaking as democratic partisans, we would be glad to see Mr. Boutwell's programme put in operation, for the reaction it would inevitably produce would be a healthy one. But we have larger ends in view than those which depend upon or result from merely partisan politics. We would deplore the inauguration of such a movement, because it would throw Georgia and the whole south back into the eager arms of a most uncomfortable bourbonism, and the work of years would be undone.

TO-DAY is a good day for voting; a little damp, perhaps, but not too damp, we hope, to prevent the business men and property-owners of the city from looking after their interests.

SUPPOSE you go out to-day and vote? A half-hour's relief from the cares and vexations of business may do you good.

THERE will be many votes cast to-day by those who have only a nominal—or, at the most, a casual interest in the affairs of the city. Do the property-owners and tax-payers propose to remain away from the polls and allow this class to officer the city?

GO UP to-day and vote in the interest of Atlanta. If you depend on your neighbor, and your neighbor depends on his neighbor to do the voting, the city government will represent only those who have a casual interest in Atlanta.

MR. BLAINE should stiffen up. All is not lost. He still has the Hon. G. Hamilton Dodge and the French plantations to nurse and look after.

So far as the chance of getting an office is concerned, Marshall Jewell seems to belong to the same chain-gang as Dittenhoefer.

THE New Haven Register wants Whitelaw Reid to go into the cabinet. Is this because Mr. Reid wears low-neck collars in order to display the hair on his manly bosom?

THE fact that John Kelly refused to be interviewed by a Herald reporter shows that the man is fast becoming a hardened criminal.

PEOPLE from the Carolinas are still emigrating to Texas; and this in spite of the fact that only sheriffs grow rich and prosperous in the lone jack state.

THE Washington Republican is printing a series of essays to show that Georgia and the south is not prosperous. We are at a loss to know what moral is to be hitched on to this.

THE editor of the Forsyth Advertiser complains because an announcement recently appeared in his paper that he was overboard. He is right. A man who is really overbored, as editors generally are, obtain no relief by announcing the fact.

MR. SHERMAN is using his well-known Bateman drops in Ohio.

GENERAL GARFIELD appears to be very impolite. He has not even invited John Sherman to retain his place at the head of the treasury department. Perhaps this has something to do with the tremendous spell of weather we are having.

As an advertising medium for Ohio politicians Dalzell has few equals and no superiors.

IT is hinted that Mr. Evarts is writing a novel. The first twenty-seven hundred volumes will appear simultaneously in this country. The others will follow in regular order from time to time. The prefatory sentence runs through eleven chapters and tells how in the glaring seventeen or eighteen years ago, a young man might have been seen deftly managing a wayward velocipede. For the benefit of foreign readers, each climax is marked with a semicolon.

POETICAL contributors will please take notice that remarks in regard to the sweet sunny southland will not be tolerated even as contributions to the waste-basket. The weather is not propitious.

THE Houston Telegram sees no reason "outside of peanuts and poor jokes" why Georgia should be called the leading southern state. We are content to lead in these things. One is an evidence of industry, the other of kindliness. Georgia sheriffs do not become opulent citizens during one term of office.

IF Editor Medill wants a cabinet position and our influence can get it for him, he shall have it. We believe the editor of the Tribune would prove to be a valuable superintendent of our war-tubs.

IN GENERAL.

—Within the past week the value of the cotton crop is estimated to have increased $20,000,000.

—When Mary Anderson was in St. Louis, she invested $5,000 in a diamond necklace and pendant.

—General and Mrs. Garfield are to be entertained in a few days, by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, of New York.

—Edwin Booth's visit to England, it is said, is certain to prove a pecuniary success. He will soon appear in "The Fool's Revenge."

—New York city has 590,762 male inhabitants and 615,815 female. The foreign born population of the city is more than one-third of the whole.

—Mrs. Garfield has thus far eluded the festive and persistent photographer, but we predict that her native modesty will yet be overcome.

—Lives there a man with soul so dead, he never to himself hath said: "Here are five dollars which I think I will invest in printer's ink."

—Mrs. M. F. Hopkins, widow of Mark F. Hopkins, treasurer of the Central Pacific railroad, is said to be the wealthiest woman in this country. She is worth $27,280,972.

—Senators Thurman, Blaine, Ransom, Grover, Vest and Kellogg are in Washington. Though the meeting of congress is only a week off, not more than twenty members have yet arrived at the capital.

—M. Henri Rochefort, the communist journalist, is now one of the most picturesque men in Paris. His shock of curly hair is white as snow, and his black eyes have a burning brightness.

—The bell of the Congregational church at Newton, Conn., has been used 112 years, and the golden rooster on top of the building has bullet marks made by soldiers of the Revolution shooting at it while passing through the town.

—Louise Mitchel, the heroine of the commune, was a handsome woman of twenty-seven when she was exiled to New Caledonia. She returns now looking like a haggard old woman of fifty. Her once raven hair is now turned gray.

—When you go in the midst of a family circle and see hanging on the wall of the sitting room "God Bless Our Home," and hear the boys and girls quarreling as to who turned jack, the question arises cui bono?

Matters Legislative.

Camilla Dispatch.

Money is worth more than 8 per cent and the people are willing to pay more than that. Therefore those who are kind enough to lend should be protected. A loan is a risk at best and the greater the risk, the greater the interest and every added risk is paid by the borrower.

Eatonton Messenger.

Will the legislature re-establish the geological bureau? We have been informed that the Hon. Potiphar Peagreen no longer vexes legislation with his crack-brain opposition to all progressive measures. While the Hon. Potiphar Peagreen is absent, the legislature may make itself the state's benefactor by re-establishing that bureau.

Dahlonega Signal.

A bill has been introduced to re-establish the geological bureau. Let it be established. Ignorance abolished it. Let intelligence re-establish it. No one but an ignoramus can oppose a thing fraught with so much good to the state. An ignorant, pettyfogging politician can't twist his conscience to do anything. We are progressive. Let us know if there is any good things in our state.

Macon Telegraph.

The geological bureau should be re-established at once and placed on a permanent basis. With Professor Little at the head of it, and a competent corps of engineers in the field, a few years would suffice to complete the necessary surveys and reveal to the world the incalculable mineral wealth of the empire state of the south. We trust that the old "penny wise and pound foolish" policy of previous legislatures is not to be continued. A very moderate appropriation will suffice in the premises. Let it be voted without hesitation.

Madison Madisonian.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature making four years in the lunatic asylum a just ground for divorce. A husband or wife who would turn his or her back upon their mate because of this greatest of all providential afflictions is unworthy the sacred title of either. Possibly some rich husband or wife who drove their partner into insanity and who now wishes to entangle some other unfortunate in matrimonial meshes is the remote if not proximate author of this bill.

Albany News and Advertiser.

We fully agree with our correspondent, that no one man is competent to write a correct and impartial history embracing the last twenty years of Georgia; and if such a work is to be undertaken by the authority of the state, and if money is to be appropriated for the same by the general assembly, the subject should be thoroughly discussed and such a plan adopted as will secure the publication of a history worthy of our great state, and one, too, that will be free from any such bias as in some particulars might result from committing the entire work into the hands of one man.

Berrien County News.

We see no just cause why a history of the state should not be written, but why it should be done at the expense of the people we are unable to comprehend. Historians, like all other people, are not indifferent to pecuniary considerations, and where the compensation for their labor depends upon the sale of their work, it is reasonable to suppose that more pains and care would be taken in its compilation, than when the success of the enterprise, so far as the author is concerned, is reduced to an absolute certainty before the work is begun.

Macon Telegraph.

How surprising is it that any member of the general assembly should have the temerity, in the face of the world of good that Commissioner Orr has accomplished, to introduce a bill abolishing the office of state school commissioner, and imposing its duties upon the several ordinaries of the counties!

It is not too much to assert that Dr. Orr has labored harder and achieved greater results in the cause of free public education than all the efforts combined of those who have preceded him in the same good work in Georgia. His is a master mind, at once comprehensive, acute, and exhaustive in its scope and undertakings, and its every energy has been devoted to the responsible duties devolved upon him.

Those patient labors have been crowned with signal success, and each successive year has witnessed the continued increase in the number of pupils who attend the public schools, the rapid progress they are making, and the sagacity exhibited in managing all the details of the new school system which has been inaugurated. At this time it is safe to affirm that in no state in the union are the children of all classes and conditions better and more economically taught than in Georgia. Much of this is due to the personal supervision of Dr. Orr, who has visited and addressed the citizens of nearly every county in the state, and successfully combated enemies of free education.

To hand over his work to one hundred irresponsible county officials would be the very height of folly.

But we cannot believe the proposition above alluded to will be supported by a corporal's guard in the legislature. It would be a woful step backwards on the part of the people's representatives to abolish the office of state school commissioner and deprive the commonwealth of the services of such a man as Dr. Orr.

A Reunited Georgia Democracy.

Macon Telegraph.

As we had fondly hoped and predicted, the members of the general assembly have demonstrated, by their votes in recent elections, that there are no permanent divisions or party lines drawn between the Colquitt and Norwood men. Nor is there any evidence to show that the governor, Senator Brown or Mr. Norwood took sides for or against any of the candidates for judicial honors, or solicitor-general, because of their previous personal partisanship. The result of these elections sufficiently establishes that fact. We have it from a reliable source that a majority of those elected to office were supporters of Mr. Norwood. And yet the roll call in the ballot for senator showed a clear majority of two-thirds of those who had followed the Colquitt banner.

This was eminently graceful and proper—not that more of the Norwoodites ought to have been chosen, but that in depositing a vote for judge or solicitor, every member should have ignored the temporary split in the party, and supported the individual he believed best qualified for the position in question, regardless of his attitude in the late gubernatorial contest. If he chanced to have preferred Mr. Norwood, well and good; if Governor Colquitt, what difference did it make? Both were true and tried democrats, and the issue involved was simply of a personal character.

We repeat, therefore, that it augurs well for the future of the "iron ribbed" and "unterrified" democracy of Georgia, that they are disposed to let bygones be bygones, and come together again fairly and squarely on their old fraternal platform which claims for its paternity the immortal Jefferson.

Our people cannot afford to divide. In the first place, there is nothing to take issue upon. On all the great questions of the day the democracy are almost a unit, and who would get up a quarrel for the mere love of it?

Finally, duty to our commonwealth and country, the continued enjoyment of local government, the question of social race equality, the future material progress of the state, all turn upon the preservation of a united and solid democracy at the south. But can this be maintained if we fall out and divide upon mere personal issues? We trow not.

High Priced Advertising.

Rochester Union.

It is sometimes questioned by merchants whether advertising pays. The question will hardly bear discussion in the light of the following facts, rates for transient advertisements being figured: The Chicago Tribune, it is said, for a column a year receives $26,000; the New York Herald receives for its lowest priced column $39,723, and for the highest $348,000; the New York Tribune for its lowest $29,764, for its highest $85,648; and these papers are never at a loss for advertisements to fill their columns. Their patronage comes not from any desire to assist the respective papers, but from business men who find it profitable to advertise.

Sensible Advice for Young Men.

Little Rock Gazette.

If we were to advise any young man at all who is able to make a livelihood otherwise, it would be to eschew politics as a means. We speak from experience and full knowledge, that a political career, commenced early in life, nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand ends in disappointment and ruin. If we have pity for any one who has the ability to a living by honest work and fails, it is for him who in early manhood throws himself away in a wild hunt for office, thinking it the easiest and most honorable method of getting through this world without work.

Democratic Principles.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The supremacy of the federal government within its sphere;
The rights of the states;
Home rule;
Honest money;
Free trade;
Faith in the people;
Seem to the Eagle to be the fundamental principles which the democratic party was organized to contend for. In so far as it stands for them and by them, the Eagle is democratic, and no further.

Fighting by Pairs.

Boston Post.

That grand free fight, the campaign, is over, and all the papers are now settling down to quarreling by pairs. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and Burlington Hawkeye are making faces at each other, the New York Commercial and the New York Post are whaling away at each other, the Chicago Times and the St. Louis Republican have clinched, and so with lots of others. Reckon we must tackle the Philadelphia News or the Concord Monitor and make it think the very old boy is to pay. We want our share of the fun.

The Constitution as a Rusher.

Augusta Evening News.

Sunday's issue of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION was a "rusher" in the right direction. The Georgia Western received a boom, the cotton exposition is looked after, and an admirable sketch of Mr. Inman, by H. W. G., is a world of thought. When THE CONSTITUTION makes an effort she is hard to surround.

The New South.

Thomasville Times.

The south, pressing forward, recuperating and recovering her lost prestige, power and property, will yet again bloom and blossom as the rose. It is a goodly land.

From the Beginning Down.

New Haven Register.

Free thought, free speech, free votes and a fair count have always been democratic beliefs.

The S. S. Lagging.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The southern press is away in advance of southern statesmen.

A Churchman in Politics.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Senator Joe Brown is a fighting Baptist.

—The honest public sentiment of the people of the United States is unanimously in favor of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The druggists pronounce it to be the only standard Cough Remedy.

—Mrs. Scott Siddons is quoted by the Toronto World as saying that the Princess Louise told her last winter that the "Princess of Wales has a most wonderful disposition, and that trouble flies from her mind like water from a duck's back. She has so much sweetness—but she is not faultless—that it is impossible to disturb her equanimity. Princess Louise thinks that the princess of Wales looks so young—is ever getting younger"

Horsford's Acid Phosphate should be taken by those who perform mental labor. It acts as brain food.

—Mr. John T. Brown, probably the oldest usher in the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., died on Tuesday. Mr. Brown was 70 years of age, and obtained a subordinate position from Mr. Stewart thirty-two years ago. At the time of his death he filled the post of head usher on the main floor.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.
dec1 d1w—wed fri sun 2dp

—The Panama canal company—that of De Lesseps—has been fully organized in Paris, with a proposed capital of 300,000,000 francs (about $60,000,000). The contractors estimate the cost of the canal at 600,000,000 francs ($120,000,000). As Capt. Eads figures the cost of his ship railway at only $50,000,000, he evidently has the advantage over the water route advocates—on paper.

How Happiness is Secured.

Happiness is the absence of pain or annoyance, and wherever there is pain there is disease. A pain in the lower portion of the body indicates a disorder of some kind. If there is any odor or color or deposit in the urine it means disease and requires attention at once. We have heard many of our friends speak of the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and are convinced there is nothing so certain and valuable for all disorders of the urinary system both male and female.
nov30—d2w sun wed sat &wky2w

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, the London World says, are going on a tour to the east, accompanied by Lord and Lady Mandeville. There they will be met by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mackey, who do not intend to keep house in Paris this winter.

One Experience from Many.

"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said 'Hurrah for Hop Bitters!' long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy." The Mother.—Home Journal.

—Bernhardt has a wonderful picture called "The Young Girl and Death." There are two figures in it, and you can take your choice of the two, as to which is Bernhardt and which is the young girl.—New Orleans Picayune.

—I can assure you that in no single instance has the TEETHINA ever proved a failure. We have tried the soothing medicines, and everything known to us, and "Old Women," and TEETHINA is pre-eminently a success, and a blessing to mothers and children.
J. M. DELACY, Hatchechubbee, Ala.

After trying Soothing Remedies without avail, and physicians without relief, I gave your TEETHINA and it acted like magic. I occasionally give a powder to keep my Child's gums softened.
S. R. BALDWIN, Columbus, Ga.
dec1—d1m wed sat tues &wky1m nos

—The cost of the Suez canal was (according to a report on the Darien canal by Joseph Nimmo, jr., chief of the United States bureau of statistics) $92,273,907. The receipts last year were $5,973,186, and the expenditures, including 5 per cent. interest upon the share capital as sinking-fund, $5,415,542, leaving a balance of $557,645.

Traveling Men.

Always carry a box of GILDER'S LIVER PILLS, as the package is small and the pills are reliable, and thus often ward off a spell of sickness that might otherwise occur from change of diet, water, etc.
109 aug9 d1y

—The engineers who have been making a survey of the Knoxville and Augusta railroad from the state line to Maryville have completed their field work. They obtained an easy route, which follows the river the most of the way, and touches near Montvale springs. Another party of engineers have been engaged in surveying the Georgia side of the line.

—100,000 witnesses will testify to the virtues of Dr. Tutt's Pills. Wherever Chill and Fever, Bilious Diseases or Liver Affections prevail they have proven a great blessing. Readers, a single trial will convince you that this is no catch-penny medicine. Ten years' test has established their merits.

—The prince of Wales rides about a great deal in a private handsome cab which has many comfortable improvements. Among these is a traveling clock with a luminous dial-face set in the centre of the dashboard.

—The population of Vermont is 332,286, a gain of 1,735 over 1870. There are in the state 991 females to 1,000 males. The native population has increased 8,000, while the foreign has decreased to the extent of 6,000. There are in the state 1,032 negroes and 11 Indians.

People Differ.

Disease affects no two alike. But Dyspepsia, Variable Appetite, Low Spirits, Nausea, Constipation, Belching, Diarrhœa, Foul Breath and Stomach, Pains in the Limbs and Body, Heartburn, Sleeplessness, Headache and Debility are all cured by Dr. Flagg's Improved Liver and Stomach Pad, without the use of medicines internally.
nov28—d&w1w

—The Mennonites brought to Kansas 100 Russian threshers. The Russian thresher is described as a cylindrical piece of stone about three feet long by one and a half in diameter, having the surface cut into cogs about three or four inches deep, while an axle passes through its center; the wheat is spread upon a threshing floor, horses hitched to the thresher, and the thresher is then rolled over the wheat.

Eminent Wilmer Brinton, M. D.,

BALTIMORE,

Writes: "I have used Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF in my practice. In CONSUMPTION, DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, etc., it cannot be surpassed." DANIEL & MARSH, Agents.
204 june11—d&wly fol im rd mat K

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE CAN SUPPLY THE DEMAND FOR

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS

in all styles, qualities and widths of last. Embroidered Slippers, handsome patterns for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Stock Men can get the BEST BOOT for their use. Covers for tops of Shoes to keep the ankle warm.

SCHOOL SHOES A SPECIALTY

CHEAP SHOES---Men's Shoes $1.25 and up. Women's Shoes $1.00 and up. Children's Shoes 50 cents and up.

Remember the place. G. H. & A. W. FORCE, 38 Whitehall Street.
sep27—dtf top 6th&8th col

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BROAD—Friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs John Broad are invited to attend the funeral of the latter this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, from their residence, 65 Windsor street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

Wednesday and Thursday, December 1st and 2d, and Grand Wednesday Matinee.

FORD & DENHAM'S

MASQUERADERS,

INCLUDING THE

CHAPMAN SISTERS,

BLANCHE AND ELLA,

and the finest Comedy Organization, in the great Musical Comedy of

PRANKS!

Pronounced by the Press and Public as one of the best companies traveling.

Prices as usual; Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's book-store. nov28 d4t

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

THE CURATIVE CUP.

Crowned with foam is the goblet, but 'tis not champagne,
Source of headaches, and heartaches, and gastric distress;
'Tis the SELTZER APERIENT, a balm for the brain,
And a cure for the evils produced by excess.
It tempers the blood, the clogged system relieves,
Corrects the foul stomach, the liver controls.
New life from the draught every organ achieves.
And a cloud from the mind of the invalid rolls.
Such are the effects of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, the portable representative of the famous SELTZER SPRING, and the most agreeable and efficient of alteratives.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
dec1—d2w wed fri no14 nr top col

CITY COURT.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

THE DECEMBER TERM OF SAID COURT begins on Monday next, the 6th instant, at nine a. m., when the Civil Business will be first in order, and continue until Thursday, 23d inst. Cases may be set until Saturday, the 18th instant.

The members of the Bar are requested to be present at the City Court Room on Friday, the 3d instant, at 10 a. m., to set cases, that there may be trials on the first days of the ensuing week.

By order of Judge Clark.

J. S. HOLLIDAY, Clerk.
dec1—d3t

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

This is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

Unprecedented Attraction!

OVER HALF MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, during which will take place the

127th Grand Monthly

AND THE

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing

At New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1880

Under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana and Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Virginia.

Capital Prize $100,000.

NOTICE.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves $5; Fifths $2; Tenths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1	Grand Prize of	50,000	50,000
1	Grand Prize of	20,000	20,000
2	Large Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4	Large Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20	Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50	"	500	25,000
100	"	300	30,000
200	"	200	40,000
600	"	100	60,000
10,000	"	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	Approximation Prizes of	$200	20,000
100	Approximation Prizes of	100	10,000
100	Approximation Prizes of	75	7,500
11,279	Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La.
Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Va.,
Commissioners.

Applications for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans. Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La., or Same Person at
No. 319 Broadway, New York,
Or P. O. Box 184, Atlanta, Georgia.

N. B.—All correspondence should be with M. A. Dauphin as above. IN ALL CASES the TICKETS themselves are sent, and NEVER circulars offering certificates or anything else instead. Any one proposing to offer anything else by circular or otherwise on his own behalf or that of the Company, is a SWINDLER.
000 nov9—d&wkytil oct12 top col

Willard Hotel Lottery.

First-Class Furnished Hotel for $8

1,664 Cash Prizes and 1,416 Property Prizes, Amounting to $369,850.

THIS DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE AT Louisville, Ky., December 31, 1880, under authority of a Special Act of the Kentucky Legislature, and will be under the absolute control of the following disinterested commissioners appointed by the Act: Hon. Robert Mallory, late M. C., of Oldham county; L. M. Flournoy, President of the Louisville Car Roof Company; Hon. H. P. Whittaker, of Covington; Henry Clay, Jr., late Prosecuting Attorney of the Louisville City Court, and G. A. Winston, of the law firm of I. & J. Caldwell & Winston, of Louisville.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The Willard Hotel with all its Furniture and Fixtures	$250,000
One residence on Green street	15,000
One residence on Green street	15,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $500	2,500
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100	5,000
One hundred Cash Prizes, each $50	5,000
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $20	10,000
One Set Bar Furniture	1,000
One Fine Piano	500
One Handsome Silver Tea Set	100
400 boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $36	14,400
10 baskets Champagne, $35	350
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
400 boxes Fine Wines, $30	12,000
200 boxes Robertson County Whisky, $30	6,000
400 boxes Havana Cigars, $10	4,000
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000

Whole Tickets $8. Halves $4. Quarters $2.

Responsible agents wanted at all important points. For circulars giving full information and for tickets, address W. C. D. WHIPS, Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky. or W. SCOTT GLORE, Bookseller, Louisville, Ky.

This Hotel is now open and will be run by the undersigned until it is ready to be transferred to the lucky winner. The public are invited to stop with me and see the property for themselves.
nov25d1msudwenfri wlm W. C. D. WHIPS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.
218 oct10—d6m sun wed fri &wky6m

LAW CARDS.

J. G. ZACHRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Law office of N. J. Hammond. nov24,1880—d9m

S. A. REID, ATTORNEY AT LAW, EATONTON, GEORGIA. Collections will receive prompt attention. 610 oct23—d6m

H. H. CARLTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATHENS, GEORGIA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. oct17—d6m

HENRY JACKSON, J. H. LUMPKIN. Reporter of Supreme Court.
JACKSON & LUMPKIN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will practice in the United States and State Courts. Special attention given to business before the Supreme Court. 822 apr25—d1y

J. B. ESTES. CLAUD ESTES
J. B. ESTES & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA. Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. 000 nov22—dtf

E. N. BROYLES. ALEX. E. JONES
BROYLES & JONES, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office in Grant Building, corner Marietta and Broad streets. ATLANTA, GA. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. 878 dec16—dtf

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA. Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 513 july29,'80—d1y

TRIPOD & PINE, Sign, Fresco and House Painters, 21 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA ... GEORGIA. 543 mar28—dtf

DRS. BROCKETT & HARRIS

DENTAL SURGEONS.

OFFICE:

orner Alabama and Pryor Streets.
nov28 dtf

DR. D. O. C. HEERY. Office at Messrs. LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR'S. Diseases of the Rectum and Genito-Urinary Organs and Syphilis a specialty. nov28—dtf

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. MRS. J. W. BALLARD, PRINCIPAL.

The exercises of this Institute will be resumed Monday, September 6th, 1880. French is taught practically in every department without extra charge. Music—Vocal and Instrumental—under the skillful management of Prof. Alfredo Barili, is taught as an art and on the plan of the Musical Conservatories of Europe. For Circulars apply to Principal. 000 aug5—dtf

THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATORY, ATLANTA. Has a reputation unequalled in the South for furnishing a complete musical education at mere nominal rates, combined with rare collateral advantages. For circulars address E. A. SCHULTZE, Director. nov7dly

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Centennial Building, No. 3½ Whitehall Street, ATLANTA GEORGIA. 241 june13—d6m

D. W. ROUNTREE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, QUITMAN, BROOKS COUNTY, GEORGIA. Will practice in all the Courts of the Southern Circuit and in Madison and Jefferson county, Florida. 86 aug5,1880—d1y

MERCER'S

Reading Room,

SAMPLE ROOM,

Chess Room,

BILLIARD PARLORS,

—AND—

TEN PIN ALLEYS.

ALL FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

Mineral Waters

ON DRAUGHT.

One Hundred Casks Genuine

IRISH PORTER

JUST ARRIVED.

Everything Strictly First-class

—AT—

The Reading Room,

Nos. 20 and 22 Marietta Street.
815 oct31—d2m

ALFRED AUSTELL. Z. A. RICE.

AUSTELL & RICE,

(Strong's Old Stand)

No. 63 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

GENERAL

Warehouse & Commission Merchants

WOOL BOUGHT.

Cash Advances Made on Cotton in Warehouse—$30 per Bale.

Rates for Storage: 25 cents a bale per month, and 25 cents per bale for selling. We respectfully solicit consignments.

J. T. GRAY, with AUSTELL & RICE.
oct31—d3m sun wed fri

Glass! Glass!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE store house No. 13 Broad street, and is now receiving the largest and best selected stock of Window Glass ever offered in Atlanta. As I buy in large lots and direct from the manufacturers, I am able to sell to the trade at the lowest prices. Also a well selected stock of

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, ETC.

at prices that defy competition. [illegible] J. G. [illegible]

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.

SOLID

SOLID

SOLID

TRADE S.S.S. MARK.

IS A VERY

SOLID MEDICINE!

And is

Made at the South.

But is nevertheless thoroughly

A NATIONAL REMEDY.

It will cure Republican or Democrat, Rich or Poor, Black or White, all alike. All that is necessary is that they should take it. It brings health and happiness to all sufferers.

What the Dealers Say:

CINCINNATI, November 10, 1880.
Send at once one gross Swift's S. Specific. We are entirely out.
JOHN D. PARK & SONS.

GALVESTON, TEX., Nov. 1, 1880.
Send at once five gross Swift's S. Specific, and make the lowest cash figure.
THOMPSON, SCHOTT & CO.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 8, 1880.
Send us at once six dozen Swift's S. Specific. It has a wonderful reputation here.
BOWDEN BRO'S.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Nov. 4, 1880.
Send me by fast freight six dozen Swift's S. Specific.
R. A. BRITTAIN.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 12, 1880.
Send us twelve dozen Swift's S. Specific, and send six dozen to our houses each, Kansas City, and Fort Wayne, Ind.
MEYER BRO.'S & CO.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Oct. 25, 1880.
Send us a supply of Swift's S. Specific at once.
MITCHELL, BARTLETT & CRAIN.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Oct. 20, 1880.
Send us via Kansas City and Atchison six dozen Swift's S. Specific. We want to buy it in large lots from headquarters.
F. E. HERBERT & CO.

OMAHA, NEB., Oct. 5, 1880.
Send us half a gross Swift's S. Specific at once.
KENNARD, BRO.'S & CO.

KEOKUK, IOWA, Oct. 15, 1880.
Send me a supply of Swift's S. Specific.
D. A. KERR.

DENVER, COL., Nov. 4, 1880.
Swift's S. Specific is having a large sale here. We have retailed three dozen a month for the past five months, and the results are wonderful. Every consumer sends us another customer.
CHILES & CO.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 24, 1880.
Send us at once six dozen Swift's S. Specific.
PURALL, LADDS & CO.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1880.
Send us six dozen Swift's S. Specific.
C. W. SNOW & CO.

BEWARE OF IMMITATIONS.

Ask your Druggist for copy of Young Men's Friend, and read it. If he cannot supply you write to us.

Swift's S. Specific is prepared only by

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COM'Y

ATLANTA, GA

Sold by all Druggists.

SEE THIRD AND FOURTH PAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

MILK NOTICE.—WANTED TO CONTRACT for a pure article of Sweet Milk, from 10 to 20 gallons or more per day. Address E. T. K., Constitution office. dec1—d1t

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP books, during the illness of our Book-keeper. Experience required. National Publishing Co., 20½ Decatur street. dec1—d1t

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GRADUATE of the New York College of Pharmacy. Nine years experience. Steady habits. Best of references furnished. Address R. C. Miot, Box 216, Columbia, S. C. nov30—d3t

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want board in private family where there are few or no boarders. Will furnish room. Zip, Constitution office. nov30—d1t

WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER TO take charge of the Male and Female Academy at Knoxville, Georgia, for the year 1881. Address, with reference, M. D. Stroud, Secretary, Knoxville, Georgia, November 15th, 1880. nov17—d1m wed fri sun

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR SELL WILD Lands and Mining Interests, Farms or City Property, call and see L. Y. Sawtell, Real Estate Agent, No. 10 Marietta street. 122 nov7—d&wtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, CENTRALLY located, suitable for business purposes or could be used for Hotel or Boarding House. Address Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. dec1—d3t

FOR RENT—No. 424 PEACHTREE STREET, two-story (eight-room) Mansion. Elegantly furnished. N. R. Fowler, 41 Broad street. nov18—dtf

FOR SALE.

FLORIDA ORANGES—WE ARE DAILY receiving shipments of Oranges, bright and sweet, which we offer at lowest market price. Benjamin Bros. & Co., 25 E. Alabama street. dec1—d5t

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING GROCERY business in Rome, Georgia. The present proprietor desires to change his business and will sell at a bargain. Address A. B. C., care Rome Daily Bulletin. nov30—d1w

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—A FINE Merchant Mill with 250 acres of land, three sets of runners, etc, situated one mile north of Adairsville, on Oothcaloga Creek, ¼ mile from W. & A. R. R., in Bartow, Ga. For particulars apply to Dr. J. H. King, Adairsville, Ga. nov28—3t

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PONY PHÆTON AND Harness, nearly new, home made. Apply to 233 Decatur street. 656 nov27—d3t

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATELY—A DESIRABLE Farm in Bartow county, containing 460 acres. Apply to W. Hardy, Cartersville, Georgia, or to R. B. Trippe, No. 8 Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia. nov25—d10t

BOARD.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD can be had at 25 West Hunter. dec1—d1t

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, TABLE and attendance faultless. Terms moderate. Also Table Board, Apply 79 Loyd street. 680 nov30—d3t

LOST.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—BLACK COW, 7 years old. Liberal reward paid for her return or arrest of thief. National Publishing Co., 20½ Decatur street. dec1—d1t

NOTICE.

I WILL SELL AT THE STATION HOUSE Pound on the 7th day of December next, one MULE and one COW, taken up by the force for running at large.
November 27, 1880. G. T. ANDERSON, Chief Police.
655 nov27—d1w

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Hygienic & Electric Water-Cure,

No. 178 West Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE only Medical Institute South where Chronic Diseases are scientifically treated by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes, and where all healthful and invigorating BATHING PROCESSES in existence, together with MACHINE-VIBRATIONS, MOVEMENTS and ELECTRICITY are successfully applied, according to DISEASED CONDITIONS of each patient. The only place in Georgia where no EMPIRIC or routine practice is pursued, and where no DRUGS or POISONS UNDER NAME OF MEDICINES are used as remedies for the sick. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY and SKIN DISEASES, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, PARALYSIS and all diseases peculiar to the REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, are by our methods of treatment restored with greater success than by any other processes known. Treatment especial boon for invalid ladies. Exclusive Ladies' Department, in charge of experienced Lady Physician. For further information address
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HAVANA CIGARS

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A LARGE assortment of Havana Cigars, of fresh importation, embracing the choicest brands, such as "La Escepcion," "Villar y Villar," "Partagas" and "Majagua," for sale in quantities to suit. Also Havana Lottery Tickets by fractions at wholesale prices.

THE NEXT EXTRA DRAWING, (composed of 18,000 Tickets only) will take place on the 30th of December, 1880, FIRST CAPITAL PRIZE BEING HALF OF A MILLION. For price lists apply to

L. FAGET, Successor to F. Manch, No. 159 Common street, New Orleans, La., P. O. Box 582. nov21—d1msun wed fri

ANNOUNCEMENT.

W. C. MORRIS RETIRED FROM THE General Auction business of W. C. Morris & Co., on the first instant, and will continue at the old stand, No. 21 Marietta street (corner Broad), with full line of

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES

and GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR, together with a large lot of

CLOTHING,

under the firm name of W. C. Morris & Co. All goods sold at the closest margin possible.

Mr. D. P. Ellis will give his entire attention to The Auction Business, assuming all future responsibility in that line.
November 28, 1880. nov28—d3

Meeting of Stockholders.

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY, SAVANNAH, GA., November 15th, 1880.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at the Banking House in Savannah, on Wednesday, December 15th, at 10 o clock a. m.

Stockholders and their families will be passed free over the Company's road to the meeting from the 12th to the 15th, and will be passed free returning from the 15th to the 18th, on presentation of their stock certificates to the conductors.

T. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.
nov18—d9t nov18 24 dec1 6 7 8 9 10 11

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EAGLE AND PHENIX

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SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS

BALL SEWING THREAD

1873 1879

Production Doubled. Again Doubled.
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THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—PROF. HERMAN'S world-renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far Superior to anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack Plants.

Sold in Packets, at 25 cents per Packet; or six Packets for $1.20.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.

Manufactory:—Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

Sole Agents for Georgia,
PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.,
nov9 d1y Atlanta, Ga.

PATENT MEDICINES.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura RESOLVENT.

Cuticura, a Medical Jelly, Cuticura Medical Soaps,

Are the only known remedies that will permanently cure Humors of the Blood and Skin. Affections of the Scalp with Loss of Hair, and Liver, Kidney and Urinary Disorders caused by impure blood. CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the greatest blood purifier in medicine. It acts through the bowels, liver, kidneys and skin. It absorbs poisons that float in the blood and purges them from the system. CUTICURA, a Medical Jelly, arrests external disease, eats away lifeless flesh and skin, allays inflammation, itching, and irritation, and heals. It is a natural reproducer and beautifier of the Hair. CUTICURA SOAP cleanses, heals, softens whitens, and beautifies the Skin. It, and the CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, the only medical shaving Soap, are prepared from CUTICURA.

IMPETIGO AND ECZEMA

With Loss of Hair, Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: It affords me pleasure to send you the following report of a remarkable cure by your CUTICURA REMEDIES. For two years the patient had suffered with Impetigo on the face and scalp and Eczema in its worst form on the back and shoulders. For eighteen months he was under medical treatment, sometimes better and sometimes worse but never cured. As the Impetigo increased in severity his hair began to fall off rapidly, and he was fearful that he would lose it all. Eight months ago he began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and by perseverance and the regular application of the remedies he is now not only cured of every phase of the disease, but has a better head of hair than ever before. I am, therefore, enabled, by personal observation, to certify to the great curative properties of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in the treatment of Skin and Scalp diseases.

Truly yours, H. F. HOWELL.
Sarnia, Canada, Oct. 14, 1879.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Of the Kidneys Successfully Treated with Cuticura Resolvent.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: In the year 1868, I was taken with a severe attack of Kidney Disease, and entered Bellevue Hospital for treatment. Dr. Johnson pronounced my trouble Bright's Disease. It is now eleven years since I left the hospital but partially cured during which time I have never been free from pain and distress, although constantly using some remedies. When I began taking the CUTICURA RESOLVENT my symptoms were severe pain in the back, great accumulations of water, legs swollen and painful so that I could scarcely walk, presenting every appearance of dropsy. It may seem miraculous, but in ten days' use of the RESOLVENT all these distressing symptoms disappeared, and in less than a month I was completely cured. DANIEL McMAHON,
219 W. Eighth st., So. Boston, May 16, 1879.

TETTER

Treated by Half a Dozen Physicians Without Cure.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: Mr. Robert Stewart has been a great sufferer for years with Tetter of a very aggravated form. He has received treatment from half a dozen of the best physicians in this locality with but little relief. Some time ago he began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have helped him beyond all expectation. Also, relieved a rheumatic affection of the hip, for which he is very thankful. There are other cases in this town that can give similar testimonials. Respectfully yours,
W. V. BYARD, Druggist.
Sharon, Pa., June 19, 1879.

CUTICURA REMEDIES,

For Blood, Skin and Scalp Humors

are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, 21 Front street, Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents per cake; in bars, for Barbers use, 50 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

Instantly relieve Pain, Soreness and Weakness.
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STOMACH
BITTERS

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective and antibilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. While it is a medicine for all seasons and climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1881.
dec1—dim wed fri sun &wkylm nx rd mat

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Cure Chills and Fever.

GINSENG TONIC
Cures Remittent Fever.

GINSENG TONIC
Prevents Malarial Fevers.

GINSENG TONIC
The Great Anti-Malarial Appetizer.

GINSENG TONIC
Braces the System.

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GINSENG TONIC
Should be in every house.

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Is good for R. R. Men.

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Good for Drummers changing climate.

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Obviates bad effects of changing water.

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Take Gilder's LIVER PILLS

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DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER.

They will do You Good when all others Fail.

If you cannot find them at the first store you can at another. Don't let them put off any other Pill on you as being as good.

THEY ARE NOT

Sold everywhere in the Southern States.
109 aug8—d6m

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 130 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars.
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THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED NOV. 9, 1880.

Chief-Justice James Jackson, Associate Justices Martin J. Crawford and Willis A. Hawkins—Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin Supreme Court Reporters.

Thomas vs. Wilkinson. Injunction, from Coweta.

Jackson, C. J.—Where a wife sought to enjoin the sale of her husband's land on the grounds that she had an interest of $965 principal in the fi. fa., that the holder, who was a transferee, had knowledge of her interest, that she was unable to bid on the property and desired to have the sale restrained until she could contest her rights with the holder, there was no abuse of discretion in refusing to restrain the sale, but ordering a sufficient amount to secure her rights to be retained by the sheriff until further order.

Judgment affirmed.
Robert S. Burch, for plaintiff in error.
A. D. Freeman, for defendant.

Brown vs. The State. Murder, from Pike. Criminal Law. Jurors. Charge of Court. Continuance. Practice in the Superior Court.

Jackson, C. J.—1. That persons discussed a case on trial near the jury will not be ground for a new trial where it appears that the jury did not hear anything that was said which could have influenced their finding.

2. Although there may have been minor inaccuracies in the charges as excepted to, when construed as a whole there appears to be no error which would require a new trial.

(a.) It is the better practice to have the grounds of a motion for new trial correct in themselves before granting a rule nisi, and not to refer to the entire charge to qualify them.

3. While the general rule is that cases will not be continued on account of the absence of witnesses outside of the reach of the compulsory process of the court, yet where there has been no want of diligence, and the witness has promised to attend, his testimony being of great materiality, if the application is not made for delay only, but there is a reasonable expectation of procuring the testimony within a reasonable time, the case should be continued or postponed to a day certain, so as to give an opportunity to obtain it.

(a). Continuances are generally within the sound discretion of the presiding judge, but in this case the court based its ruling on the general rule stated above, which it held to be inflexible.

Judgment reversed.
Stewart & Hall; Boynton & Hammond; J. A. Hunt; F. L. Haralson, for plaintiff in error.
F. D. Dismuke, solicitor general; Hunt & Johnson, for the State.

Allen et al. vs. Sharp, guardian. Rule to distribute money, from Monroe. Judgments. Liens. Executions.

Crawford, J.—1. Where suit was brought on a note given by S. as trustee for his wife, "for purchase money of house and lot in the town of Forsyth," and judgment was rendered thereon, to be made out of the house and lot named in the note, in a contest between the execution issued thereunder and a younger fi. fa. founded on a judgment against the specific property from the sale of which the fund in the sheriff's hands arose, it was competent to show that the consideration of the note was the purchase money of this particular property; and if shown, the older fi. fa. would be equally entitled to the fund.

2. In a contest over a fund in the hands of the sheriff arising from the sale of trust property, if the equitable claims of the fi. fas. are equal, that funded on the oldest fi. fa. will take the fund.

(a) Where a vendor who had given a bond for title subsequently recovered judgment for the balance of purchase money due, filed a deed to the vendee, and had the property levied on, in a contest over the fund arising from the sale of the property, the lien of his fi. fa would be superior to that of a younger fi. fa. founded on a debt for money borrowed to pay part of the purchase money.

Judgment affirmed.
Berner & Turner, by H. C. Peeples, for plaintiff in error.
R. P. Trippe, for defendant.

Peck vs. Wright. Equity, from Polk. Verdict. Equity. Practice in the Superior Court. Charge of Court.

Crawford, J.—1. The verdict in this case is contrary to law and the evidence.

2. A prayer for general relief, in addition to specific prayers, in a bill in equity, will only warrant the granting of relief pertinent to the case made by the bill. Therefore such a prayer added to a bill, the specific object of which was to enjoin a trespass would not warrant a determination of the title to the premises.

3. A charge not warranted by the evidence should not be given.

Judgment reversed.
Ivey F. Thompson; Dabney & Fouche; J. A. Blance, for plaintiff in error.
E. N. Broyles, for defendant.

Dwinnell vs Brown—Complaint from Floyd. Landlord and tenant. Title. Action.

Crawford, J.—One in possession of landunder a claim of right—renting it to another, who enjoys the full term of the lease without being interrupted or required to attorn to another, the tenant cannot recover back the money paid to his landlord, though the same land may afterwards be recovered from his landlord by action of ejectment or by a voluntary surrender thereof to a superior title without suit.

Judgment reversed.
J. Branham, for plaintiff in error.
J. H. Reese; C. D. Forsyth, for defendant.

Morgan vs. Morgan. Money Rule, from Campbell—Landlord and Tenant. Emblements.

Crawford, J.—1. Where parties in a rule against the sheriff for the distribution of money claim it in their individual characters, and it appears from the testimony that whatsoever of rights they have arise in a representative character, the pleadings should conform to the proof before the same is awarded to either.

2. A tenant at will or his legal representative is entitled to emblements, whether the tenancy is terminated on notice or by the death of the tenant.

3. One renting land from another becomes his tenant although he may not own the land, and the relation of landlord and tenant exists, with liability to pay the landlord or his representative the amount due for rent.

Judgment reversed.
Thomas W. Latham; George Latham, for plaintiff in error.
L. S. Roan; G. F. Howard, by H. C. Peeples, for defendant.

Dent vs. Cock. Certiorari, from Coweta. Minors. Infancy. Master and servant. Contract.

Crawford, J.—1. The age of legal majority in this state is twenty-one years. Anyone of less age, whether male or female, is an infant.

2 Indentures of apprenticeship during minority do not give to the master any higher rights or greater control over a female apprentice than such as the parent could legally exercise, and therefore are not void upon her arriving at the age of eighteen years, as being in restraint of her marriage.

Judgment affirmed.
Robert S. Burch, for plaintiff in error.
Davis & Brewster, for defendant.

Comer vs Grannis. Equity, from Bibb. New Trial. [Jackson, C. J., having been of counsel in this case, Judge Longley, of the Coweta circuit, was appointed to preside in his place.]

Longley, Judge—Where it does not appear on what ground the presiding judge granted a first new trial, this court will presume that he acted on sufficient grounds, unless something to the contrary appears.

Judgment affirmed.
H. B. Tompkins; Bacon & Rutherford, for plaintiff in error.
R. F. Lyon, for defendant.

Coffee vs. Adams Homestead, from Campbell.

Hawkins, J.—The record of the application for an exemption under the homestead laws of the state, must affirmatively disclose as whose property, whether of the husband or wife, the exemption was claimed. For failure in this respect, the exemplification of the proceedings in securing the exemption was properly excluded.

Judgment affirmed.
J. T. Spence; C. W. Hodnett, for plaintiff in error.
L. S. Roan, for defendant.

Toots Styles vs. The Atlanta and West Point railroad company. Case, from Troup. Railroads. Negligence.

Hawkins, J.—Where defendant's passenger train was temporarily stopped some distance from the depot for receiving and delivering passengers, until two freight trains in advance of it could be moved out of the way, and plaintiff boarded such train in search of his wife and child, who were thereon as passengers, and in attempting to move from one car to another, by passing around an intervening car, stepped off the platform into a culvert fifteen or twenty feet deep, which he could not see on account of the darkness of the night, thereby sustaining serious personal injury, the company was not liable therefor, even though the lights in some of the cars had been blown out by drunken and disorderly men. The exercise of ordinary care on the part of the plaintiff would have avoided the injury.

Judgment affirmed.
Ferrell & Longley; Bigham & Whitaker, for plaintiff in error.
Cox & Speer, for defendant.

Decisions Rendered Nov. 16, 1880.

Duckett vs. The State. Larceny, from Monroe. Criminal law. New trial. Practice in the superior court.

Jackson, C. J.—1. That a horse was stolen, and a few days thereafter the defendant sold it some miles away, and made false statements as to the ownership and possession thereof, was sufficient to support a verdict of guilty of larceny.

2. Where the important fact was brought to the attention of the solicitor general for the first time by the statement of the prisoner, there was no error in permitting him to reopen the case to show that fact.

Judgment affirmed.
Luffman & Harris; Johnson & McCamy, for plaintiff in error.
A. T. Hackett, solicitor general, for the state.

Mitchell vs. The Western and Atlantic railroad. Certiorari, from Whitfield. Practice in the superior court. Certiorari.

Jackson, C. J.—In a suit against a railroad for damages to personalty, the question of negligence is one of fact; and therefore where the case turned on that question, on certiorari from a magistrate's court, the judge should not render final judgment, but remand the case for a new trial, if errors have occurred.

Judgment reversed.
D. W. Humphreys, for plaintiff in error.
Johnson & McCamy, for defendant.

Hamilton vs. Grangers' Life and Health Insurance Company. Complaint from Floyd. Pleadings. Recoupment. Set off. (Jackson, Chief Justice, was providentially prevented from presiding in this case.)

Crawford, J.—1. Recoupment as a defense must spring out of the contract upon which the plaintiff sues, and is confined to that. A claim arising out of a distinct transaction cannot be recouped against a suit on a promissory note.

2 The plea of set-off extends to all mutual demands existing between the parties at the date of the commencement of the action. Therefore money procured by the plaintiff from the defendant by fraud may be set-off against a suit on a note for money loaned.

(a) Notes without words of negotiability, although held by a bona fide purchaser, are subject to the equities and defenses existing between the assignor and debtor at the time of the assignment.

Judgment reversed.
D. B. Hamilton; J. Branham, for plaintiff in error.
Dabney and Fouche, for defendant.

Fred Cox vs. The Commissioners of Whitfield County. Complaint, from Whitfield. County Matters. Courts. Actions.

[Jackson, C. J., was providentially prevented from presiding in this case.]

Crawford, J.—1. The act of 1872 did not confer on the commissioners of Whitfield county judicial powers except as to roads.

(a) If they had any judicial powers as to claims against the county, a refusal to pay unaccompanied by any judgment as to correctness or incorrectness would not be conclusive.

2. Mandamus may be a proper remedy to compel a board of commissioners to pay a fixed and established debt, but suit is the proper mode of determining a liability which is liquidated and denied.

Judgment reversed.
W. C. Glenn, for plaintiff in error.
Johnson & McCamy, for defendants.

Western and Atlantic railroad vs. Jones. Case, from Catoosa. Railroads. Damages. Negligence.

[Jackson, C. J., did not preside in this case.]

Crawford, J.—Railroads are required by law to establish posts on each side of public crossings, to blow the whistle and check the speed of its trains in approaching them, so as to be able to stop should any one be on the crossing. While these provisions are intended to protect life and property at such crossings, yet where an accident took place just beyond a crossing, the fact that these requirements were disregarded, may be considered by the jury in determining the question of negligence on the part of the employees of the railroad.

Judgment affirmed.
W. H. Payne; F. E. Shumate, for plaintiff in error.
W. K. Moore, for defendant.

West vs. Black. Claim, from Whitfield. Verdict. Evidence. Practice. Justice Courts.

Crawford, J.—The verdict in this case is contrary to evidence. One who has made a valid conveyance of personalty cannot afterwards avoid the transfer by his mere admissions that the property is his, there being no question of fraud, and the debt under which the property is sought to be subjected having been contracted after the transfer.

2. For a justice to admit a written conveyance of personalty in evidence before a jury remarking that "the court thought the deed to personalty was worth but little, but as the jurors were judges of the law and evidence, he would permit it to go before them for their consideration, if it was worth anything to them," was error, and was a good ground for certiorari.

Judgment reversed.
S. M. Walker; W. C. Glenn, for plaintiff in error.
S. P. Maddox; D. W. Humphreys, for defendant.

Lanier vs. Brooks. Claim, from Whitfield. Contracts. Title. Judgments. Liens. Evidence.

Crawford, J.—1. Property held under bond for titles, with part of the purchase money paid was sold under an execution against the vendor. By agreement with the holders of the bond, a third party bought at the sheriff's sale, and gave them a bond to convey on repayment of the purchase price; they failed to pay, but procured another to do so and take a deed from the purchaser; they gave him their note for the amount so paid, and he agreed in parol to convey the land to them on payment thereof. While the title stood thus, a judgment was obtained against him. Still later there was a second substitution of another in his place, similar to the first. A fi. fa. against the original holders of the bond for titles was levied and the property sold. The purchaser continued to pay to the last holder of the title for the purpose of redeeming the lot. The holder of the title brought ejectment against him; and under an equitable plea, the jury found a money verdict against the defendant, with alternative of a fi. fa. against the land. A fi. fa. against the second taker of the titles founded on the judgment above stated was levied on the land, and the purchaser at the second sheriff's sale, being also defendant in ejectment, claimed:

Held, that the agreement to convey titles made by the second holder of the title to the original holders of the bond for titles was without consideration, and not binding.

2. Even if binding, the title was nevertheless in him by actual purchase, and the lien of a judgment against him attached.

3. The original holders of the bond for titles did not have either a fee simple or mortgageable interest in the land which they could convey to the purchaser at the first sheriff's sale, or those who were substituted for him, and therefore were not protected by the act of 1871-2. (Acts '71-2, p 44).

4. On the trial of the claim case arising under the fi.fa. against the second holder of the titles, the record of the ejectment cause between the third holder and the claimant was not admissible.

Judgment reversed.
W. K. Moore, for plaintiff in error.
D. W. Humphreys, for defendant.

Smith vs. Wade et al. Certiorari, from Floyd. Rule. Certiorari. Practice in the Superior Court.

[Jackson, C. J., did not preside in this case.]

Crawford, J.—Where to a rule in a justice court against a constable, he answered that he had been notified to hold the money to pay a claim put in therefor by a contestant, it was error to dismiss the rule.

(a.) Where a certiorari was sued out on account of such dismissal, the proper judgment was to remand the case with instructions to the justice to try it on its merits, and decide it in conformity with the facts.

Judgment affirmed.
W. D. Elam, by brief, for plaintiff in error.
Forsyth & Hoskinson, for defendants.

Ladd vs. McDonald Claim, from Bartow. Practice in the Supreme Court. New Trial. [Jackson, C. J., was providentially prevented from presiding in this case.]

Hawkins, J.—1. When a dimunition of the record is suggested, and the clerk of the court below, in response to a rule nisi from his court, sends up the missing portion of the record, which covers evidence not contained in the brief as originally certified to this court, such addition constitutes a portion of the record and will be so considered.

2. Where the evidence was conflicting this court will not control the discretion of the court below in refusing a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.
John A. Wimpy; B. W. Murphy, for plaintiff in error.
John B. Conyers; Stansell & Wofford, for defendant.

The commissioners of Floyd county vs. Black. Certiorari, from Floyd. Witness. Costs. Criminal law. (Jackson, C. J. was providentially prevented from presiding in this case.)

Hawkins, J.—Witnesses attending committing trials under subpoena in counties other than of their residence, are not entitled to $2,00 per day for such service. Such compensation is only allowed them for attendance upon the superior court.

Judgment reversed.
Halsted Smith; D. B. Hamilton, for plaintiff in error.
J. Branham, for defendant.

Anderson vs. Anderson. Debt, from Catoosa. Bankrupt. Judgments. (Jackson, C. J. was providentially prevented from presiding in this case.)

Hawkins, J.—Where to a suit brought in Georgia on a judgment rendered in the state of Tennessee, the defendant pleaded his discharge in bankruptcy, and it appeared that he was adjudged a voluntary bankrupt pending the suit in Tennessee, but failed to plead that fact or to ask a stay of the proceedings on that account, and the judgment was subsequently rendered, and he thereafter obtained his discharge:

Held, that the plea was a valid bar to a recovery. The Tennessee judgment did not constitute a new debt, but simply a new security for the old debt, and of itself had no force or effect in Georgia.

Judgment reversed.
R. J. McCamy, for plaintiff in error.
W. H. Payne; J. H. Anderson; I. E Shumate, for defendant.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, November 30.—The senate met at ten o'clock and was called to order by the president. Prayer by Chaplain Duncan. The roll was called and the journal was read and approved.

By Mr. McDaniel—A joint resolution authorizing C. J. Wellborn to publish the acts of the general assembly in pamphlet form. Adopted.

By Mr. Price—A resolution for the relief of Varney A. Gaskill of the payment of a certain judgment held by Fulton county against him. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Certain bills were read the second time.

These bills were read the third time:

A bill to amend section 16 of the public school laws. Passed.

A bill to empower the railroad commissioners to make joint freight rates, to publish rates, classifications, etc.; to fix salary of the secretary of the railroad commission. This bill, on motion of Mr. Hackett, was tabled for the present.

A bill to enlarge the board of trustees of the university of Georgia by making certain additions thereto. Passed.

A bill to amend an act to render more economical and efficient the analysis of fertilizers, etc. Passed.

A bill to carry into effect section 4, article 8, of the constitution. Passed.

A bill to provide for the better security of life and property from the dangers of coal and petroleum oil. Passed.

The appropriation bill was received from the house and read.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was referred to the finance committee.

A sealed message was received from the governor.

These bills were read the first time:

By Mr. Hackett—A bill to amend section 2890 of the code of 1873. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Winn—A bill to provide for the speedy foreclosure of mortgages on realty in certain cases where so agreed upon by the parties in the face of the mortgage. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Parks—A bill to repeal an act to regulate the rates and manner of legal advertising in this state, and for other purposes. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Reid—A bill to amend an act to prescribe fees of solicitors in the county courts where the same are not now provided for by law. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

A bill to authorize settlements and pleas of guilty of misdemeanors in magistrates' courts. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

A bill to regulate the payment of costs in criminal cases. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

A bill to amend the tax laws of Georgia by changing the time of liability to taxation from the 1st day of April to the 1st day of January. Referred to the committee on finance.

The senate went into executive session and confirmed the appointment by the governor of C. H. Andrews judge of the county court of Morgan county.

The senate concurred in the house resolution fixing the time for the taking of the recess on Saturday, the 4th day of December.

On motion of Mr. Butt the action of the senate on this point was at once transmitted to the house.

On motion of Mr. Byrd the senate adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The House.

The house met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the speaker. Prayer by the chaplain. The roll was not called. The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Julian, of Forsyth, introduced a bill to incorporate the Cumming and Suwanee railroad.

On motion of Mr. Hansell, of Cobb, the bill was taken up and read. It was referred to the committee on corporations.

By Mr. Davis, of Habersham—A bill to promote the agricultural interests of Habersham county. Referred to committee on local and special bills.

Also a bill to provide for a county board for Habersham county.

By Mr. Janes, of Polk—A bill to slightly change the line of Polk county. Referred to committee on local and special bills.

By Mr. Martin, of Talbot—A bill to require plaintiffs in divorce cases to deposit costs, etc. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Sweat, of Clinch—A bill to fix the liquor license of Clinch county. Referred to the committee on local and special bills.

A bill to prevent the sale of liquor in Stockton. Referred to the committee on local and special bills.

A bill to prevent firing woods in Clinch county. Referred to the committee on local and special bills.

By Mr. Hutchins, of Gwinnett—A bill to incorporate the Logansville railroad company. Referred to the committee on corporations.

By Mr. Orr, of Cobb—A bill to sell part of the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad company. Referred to the committee on railroads.

By Mr. Lester, of Jones—A resolution to provide for two daily sessions of the house. Agreed to.

Mr. Lewis, of Milton, moved to take up a resolution requesting the state school commissioner to furnish a statement of the school debt of 1871. Agreed to, and ordered transmitted to the senate at once.

By Mr. Zachry, of Henry—A bill to revise the jury box of Henry county.

Bills on third reading were taken up in their order:

A bill to amend the charter of Jonesboro. Passed as amended by the judiciary committee.

Mr. Barrow moved to take up the senate resolution on adjournment.

Mr. Barrow moved the adoption of the senate substitute which provides that the legislature take a recess from the 8th of December to the first Wednesday in July.

On this motion Mr. Barrow called the previous question and the call was sustained.

The vote on the substitute was taken by yeas and nays.

The speaker stated that it would require two-thirds of the entire house to pass the resolution.

The yeas were 93, and the nays 62; the resolution thus failing of constitutional majority, was lost.

Mr. Hunt gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

By leave of the house, Mr. Price, of Oconee, introduced a bill to provide pay for election commissioners.

The committee appointed to ascertain what bills should be acted on before recess or adjournment made a report.

Mr. Twiggs moved that the action of the house on the senate substitute on adjournment with the original resolution be transmitted at once to the senate.

Mr. Barrow hoped the house would not act until to-morrow and allow a reconsideration of its adverse action.

Mr. Twiggs explained that many members wanted an earlier adjournment than the 8th, and he believed the senate would so amend the original resolution.

Mr. Hammond asked if the same object could not be attained by the unanimous consent of the house to reconsider the resolution at once.

Judge Twiggs doubted if such a unanimous consent could be obtained.

The house gave unanimous consent, and reconsidered its action on motion of Mr. Barrow, of Clarke.

Mr. Jones, of Baker, offered a substitute to fix Saturday, the 4th, instead of Wednesday, the 8th.

Mr. Hunt, of Spalding, favored the substitute.

Mr. Lane, of Bibb, said since he had learned that the senate would probably agree to Saturday, he was willing to adopt the substitute.

Mr. Garrard, of Muscogee, asked the house to postpone the consideration of the matter until Thursday.

Mr. Polhill, of Jefferson, said the house had full information, and could act intelligently now.

By Mr. Hansell—A motion to postpone the matter.

Mr. Sweat offered an amendment that the question be postponed until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Hammond appealed to the house to pass the amendment offered by Mr. Jones, and to take its recess Saturday.

Mr. Hammond's remarks were very forcible and had an evident effect on the house.

On the amendment offered by Mr. Jones, the yeas were 102, nays 28.

Mr. Day, of Pickens, offered an amendment striking out first Wednesday in July and inserting second Wednesday in July. Lost.

On the resolution as amended the yeas were 118, nays 33.

The action of the house was ordered transmitted to the senate.

By leave of the house Mr. Winslow introduced a bill to require certain contracts with laborers to be in writing. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

By Mr. DuBignon—A bill to amend the law as to sending bills of exceptions to the supreme court. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Davis, of Habersham—A bill to repeal the act creating a county court for Habersham county. Read and referred to the special judiciary.

A message from the governor announced that he had approved and signed a bill to change the time of holding the superior court of Henry county.

Several local bills which had been reported back to the house were read and referred as indicated.

Mr. Northern, chairman of the committee on education, reported that the committee favored the passage of a bill to give to the school fund the remaining half rental of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

The committees on local and special bills, and on railroads, made reports on several bills recommending their passage.

By request of Mr. Rankin the house had read the second time a bill to empower the railroad commissioners to make joint freight rates and to increase the salary of the secretary of the commission to $2,500.

By Mr. Foster—A resolution to adopt the report of the committee on what bills should be passed at this session and that the bills be taken up in order.

The speaker gave some valuable advice to the house as to the necessary dispatch which the house must observe to finish the work, it must do before adjournment. He stated that frequent suspension of the rules is the worst foe to the expedition of business.

Mr. Hammond said the report gave simply the numbers of the bills. The house desired fuller information.

A message from the senate announced that it had concurred in the action of the house on adjournment.

A bill to prohibit judges from presiding in cases where they are interested or related to any parties interested, or in which they have presided in lower judicatures. Passed by the judiciary committees substitute.

A bill to amend sections 1443 44 of the code relative to lawful fences, so as to make fences 4½ feet high and to make ditches 4½ feet deep.

Mr. Spence of Mitchell, opposed the passage of the bill. He thought the present fence law was about right, and that fences should not be lower than five feet.

The hour of 1 having arrived the house stood adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The house met at 3 o'clock, and was called to order by the speaker.

On motion of Mr. Twiggs the house took up the senate resolution to provide a uniform system of book-keeping for the use of the county treasurer. The resolution was tabled for the present.

Mr. Spence concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill of Mr. Lamar to amend the law as to fences, so as to make 4½ feet the legal height.

Mr. Hansell argued that the legal fence should be at least 5 feet.

Mr. Lamar said the object of the bill was to reconcile two conflicting sections of the code.

Mr. Middlebrook thought that five feet would be low enough.

Mr. Lamar moved to amend the bill by inserting 5 feet instead of 4½. Agreed to.

Mr. Hightower said the bill as amended left the law as it now is.

The bill failed to receive a constitutional majority.

A bill to relieve the sureties on the bond of J. A. Cameron. Passed.

A bill to provide for judges of county courts pro hac vice. Passed by substitute.

A bill to incorporate the Atlanta and Alabama railroad company.

Amended by a clause prescribing that the road shall pass within one mile of the court house in Douglasville.

Mr. Lane said he did not oppose the bill, but he urged the legislature to beware lest it injure the value of the State road. He saw nothing of such a danger in this bill, but it might lead to injury to the state's property.

Mr. Rice said the people of Atlanta wanted this road to go to the coal fields and not to injure the State road. The people of Atlanta desire that the State road shall be as valuable as possible, and this is no design to hurt it. Mr. Rice's remarks were strong and pointed.

Mr. James spoke in favor of the bill and said it would really benefit the state's property.

The bill was passed and ordered transmitted to the senate.

The general tax act was taken up.

Mr. Smith, of Oglethorpe, moved to insert $5 instead $10 in the clause taxing lawyers and doctors.

Mr. Garrard opposed the amendment.

Mr. Smith made a witty speech in its favor but it was lost.

Mr. Smith moved to make the tax on retail liquors $100 instead of $200, as the committee recommended.

Mr. Smith spoke in favor of his amendment and it was adopted.

The question then was on striking out $25 in the original bill and inserting $100, the amendment to the committee's amendment. The amendment was agreed to. The amendment also requires the tax in advance for a year.

The committee's amendment exempting druggists.

Mr. Garrard explained the object of the amendment. It was agreed to.

Mr. Foster moved to amend the bill so as to prevent counties from exceeding the state tax except where there has been special legislation. Lost.

Mr. Milner moved to reconsider the action of the house in fixing the liquor license at $100, and to make it $50. Lost.

Mr. Reese offered to amend the section making the penalty on sewing machine agents who fail to pay taxes such as is prescribed in section 4310 of the code. Agreed to.

Mr. Hunt offered an amendment to the section taxing banks.

The tax act as amended was passed, and the session of the house was prolonged.

Bills were then read the second time, and the house adjourned to 10 o'clock.

Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

—Miss Eva Sothern, the beautiful daughter of E. A. Sothern, (Lord Dundreary), is about to appear, or has by this time appeared, in conjunction with Mr. Boucicault, at the Olympic, London, in "Andy Blake," one of Boucicault's French dramatizations of the "Gamin de Paris," revamped as far back as 1853 for his wife, Agnes Robertson. Mr. Sothern has vehemently, but ineffectually, opposed her going on the stage. He has, since their separation, allowed Mrs Sothern £1,000 a year for maintenance, but recently made affidavit in court that he is not, all told, worth more than £10,000. The allowance has accordingly been reduced to £175 a year, and on this ground the judge has decided in favor of Miss Sothern going on the stage.

—No remedy for kidney diseases heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—C. A. Harvey, D. D., Washington, D. C.
noy30—d2w sun wed sat &w2w

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Ordinary.

I respectfully announce to the people of Fulton county that I am a candidate for Ordinary. I shall use only honorable and proper means to secure my election, and, if elected, I may be found at the office during all business hours and will administer the laws faithfully and impartially, without reference to class or condition.
nov25—dtde W. L. CALHOUN.

D. F. Hammond for Ordinary of Fulton county. Election 5th Jan. 1881.

I make a special appeal to my friends and to all lovers of law and order. I PLEDGE MYSELF to stern and rigid economy in all matters of public interest; to the purification of the ballot-box; to the faithful and impartial administration of the law. nov16—dtde

For Clerk Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. S. HOLLIDAY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court, with Captain A. S. Talley, Albert Clark and J. S. Holliday, Jr., as deputies. Election Wednesday, January 5th, 1881. nov9 dtd

I hereby respectfully announce to my friends and fellow citizens that I am a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court. Election Wednesday, 5th January, 1881. Deputies will be named in due time. C. H. STRONG.

For Sheriff.

A. M. PERKERSON.
DEPUTIES.
W. A. WILSON,
L. P. THOMAS,
C. C. GREEN.

For Tax Receiver.

—We are authorized to announce the name of Judge WILLIAM EZZARD as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax receiver of Fulton county. Election on the 5th of January next.
nov28—dtde

—H. H. WITT, for Tax Receiver. Election January 5th, 1881. nov21—dtde

—I hereby announce myself a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county. Election January 5th, 1880. T. J. MALONE
nov7—dtde

For Tax Collector.

W. W. CLAYTON is a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector. Election 5th day of January, 1881. nov23—dtde

For Mayor.

—I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Mayor of Atlanta, at the ensuing municipal election. JAMES W. ENGLISH.

For Mayor.

—Atlanta abounds with substantial evidence that Mr. HANNIBAL I. KIMBALL would make a practical, progressive, energetic Mayor. His name is therefore hereby presented for that office at the next election, by
256 june18—dtf MANY FRIENDS.

For Alderman.

—ROBERT J. LOWRY is announced as a candidate for Alderman at the ensuing election.
527 june27-dte

For Council.

—We are authorized to announce the name of WARREN D. PAYNE as a candidate for Council from 5th ward. nov21 dtd

—SID HOLLAND is a candidate for Council from the Third Ward. Register and vote for him.
oct26—dtd THIRD WARD.

—M. E. MAHER is hereby announced as a candidate for member of Council to represent the First Ward, at the ensuing election, to be held December 1st, 1880. 71 oct3—dtd

I hereby announce myself a candidate to represent the First Ward at the ensuing election.
sept21—dtd JOHN M. BORING.

—We are authorized to announce PAT LYNCH as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward at the ensuing election. aug22 dtde

—The friends of D. A. BEATIE announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Third Ward, at the ensuing election. sep29—dtd

—The friends of WM. LAIRD announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward, at the ensuing election.

For Council.

—The friends of JACK W. JOHNSON announce him a candidate to represent the Fourth Ward in the City Council of Atlanta.
123 july7—dtde

—The friends of R. H. KNAPP announce him as a candidate to represent the Second Ward in the City Council of Atlanta. july25—dtd

—Dr. A. J. PINSON is hereby announced a candidate for Councilman from the First Ward.
July 22, 1880—dtd MANY FRIENDS.

For Coroner.

We are authorized to announce the name of FRANK A. HILLBURN as a candidate for Coroner of Fulton county, at the ensuing election. dtd

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood, skin or scalp.

ROSADALIS CURES SCROFULA.
ROSADALIS Cures Rheumatism.
ROSADALIS Cures Syphilis.
ROSADALIS Cures Malaria.
ROSADALIS Cures Nervous Debility.
ROSADALIS CURES ALL IMPURITIES.
ROSADALIS has its ingredients published on every package. Show it to your Physician, and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier.
ROSADALIS is sold by all Druggists.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents.
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WARNER'S SAFE



KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. For Female Diseases, Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at $1 25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.
H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.
feb1—d2im sun wed fri &wky24m top col nx rd m

ESTABLISHED 1812.

CLARK'S TRADE O.N.T. MARK SPOOL COTTON.

(WOUND ON WHITE SPOOLS.)

THIS SPOOL COTTON IS NOW UNIVERSALLY admitted to be the Standard Sewing Thread of the World. It is the Strongest and Smoothest Thread made and contains an Elasticity which is invaluable to Machine Operators. It is finished perfectly soft and contains no artificial polish to injure the Thread. The Black and Colors are the most brilliant every produced in Spool Cotton. It has taken the highest awards at all the Great World's Fairs since the first held in London in 1851, down to that held in Paris in 1878, where O. N. T. was awarded the GOLD MEDAL for Great Strength and General Excellence.

It has taken the Premium at every State Fair where it has been exhibited.

It has just been awarded the Medal of Progress, over all competitors, at the Great Fair just closed in San Francisco, California. It has also just been awarded the SILVER MEDAL (being the highest and only premium given for Spool Cotton) at the ATLANTA FAIR, ending October 23d, 1880.

A full assortment of this Celebrated Thread can now be had at Wholesale and Retail at

JOHN KEELY'S,

And at Wholesale at
MOORE, MARSH & CO.,
M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.,
AUSTELL & MANGUM.
705 oct26—dtf 4thp

IRON MANUFACTURERS.

E. W. HOLLAND, President. GRANT WILKINS, Manager and Superintendent. ED. HOLLAND, Secretary and Treasurer.

GEORGIA IRON WORKS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Manufacturers of

RAILS, BAR AND BRIDGE IRON,

FISH PLATES,

SPIKES, BOLTS, HEAVY CASTINGS,

Foundry and General Machine Work.



TYE'S STEAM SAUSAGE MANUFACTORY.

D. TYE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUTCHER AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTURER.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISE OUR SPECIALTIES:
BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ALL PORK SAUSAGE,
MIXED BEEF AND PORK SAUSAGE, VIENNA SAUSAGE,
LIVER SAUSAGE, HEAD CHEESE, CORNED BEEF, SPICED ROLLS, ETC.

No dog sausage unless ordered especially.
Get my prices before buying elsewhere. Try my sausage and I am sure to make you a customer.
Factory No. 9 West Peters street. Salesrooms 108 and 135 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
Back-bone and Spare-ribs in season.

B. C. BIBB & SON, Iron Founders, Baltimore, Md.
Manufacture a Desirable Line of Heating and Cooking Stoves,
Including the Popular

New Emerald Cook

Both Plain and with Reservoir.
A quick baker, heavy and attractive, embodying all useful improvements.
For Sale by all Leading Dealers.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

"EXCELSIOR" Stove House!

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,

36 and 38 Peachtree Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Jobbers and Dealers in

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

Ranges and Furnaces, Stamped and Plain Tin-ware,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Marbelized Slate and Iron Mantels at prices from $15 to $200. Grates from $2.50 to $50.

Coffee Mills, Toilet Sets, Sad Irons, Wrought Iron Pipe for Steam, Gas and Water, Pumps, Rubber Hose, Steam and Gas Fittings, Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Globes, etc.

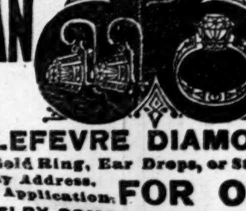
Plumbers' Supplies,

Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Wash Basins, Marble Slabs, etc. We have, without doubt, the largest and best assortment of goods in the State. Don't fail to give us a call, examine for yourselves and be convinced.

AGENTS FOR KNOWLES' STEAM PUMPS.

Manufacturers of Concrete Sewer Pipe and Drain Pipe, Galvanized Iron Cornice Window Caps, Etc.
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DIAMONDS



AMERICAN JEWELRY CO.
—No 5 ARCADE.
LEFEVRE DIAMONDS
Mounted in Solid Gold Ring, Ear Drops, or Stud, as represented above. Sent by Mail to any Address. Catalogue free on Application. FOR ONE DOLLAR.
AMERICAN JEWELRY COMPANY, No. 5 ARCADE, CINCINNATI, O.
oct15—dtf ...

USE FOREST LEAF & JUNIPER

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THE GREAT KIDNEY REGULATOR AND DIURETIC.
TRADE MARK

KIDNEGEN is highly recommended and unsurpassed for WEAK or FOUL KIDNEYS, DROPSY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, LOSS of ENERGY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, or any OBSTRUCTIONS arising from KIDNEY or BLADDER DISEASES. Also, for YELLOW FEVER, BLOOD and KIDNEY POISONING, in infected malarial sections.

By the distillation of a FOREST LEAF with JUNIPER BERRIES and BARLEY MALT we have discovered KIDNEGEN, which acts specifically on the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, removing deposits in the bladder and any straining, smarting, heat or irritation in the water passages, giving them strength, vigor and causing a healthy color and easy flow of urine. It can be taken at all times, in all climates without injury to the system. Unlike any other preparation for Kidney difficulties it has a very pleasant and agreeable taste and flavor. It contains positive diuretic properties and will not nauseate. Ladies especially will like it, and Gentlemen will find KIDNEGEN the best Kidney Tonic ever used!

NOTICE.—Each bottle bears the signature of LAWRENCE & MARTIN, also Proprietary Government Stamp, which permits KIDNEGEN to be sold (without license) by Druggists, Grocers and Other Persons everywhere.

Put up in Quart size Bottles for General and Family Use.

If not found at your Druggists or Grocers, we will send a bottle prepaid to the nearest express office to you.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, Chicago, Ills.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

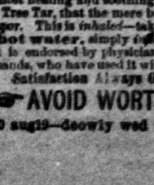
LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, Sole Agents for Atlanta, who will supply the trade at manufacturers prices.
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Office of Dr. M. W. CASE, 933 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

CATARRH

Is a Terrible Disease. Its fearful effects—corruption running down the throat, weak eyes, deafness, loss of voice, loss of smell, disgusting odors, nasal deformities, and finally consumption. From first to last it is ever aggressive. Ordinary treatments are worse than useless. If neglected while a cure is possible, it may rapidly develop into quick consumption. The most thorough, successful and pleasant treatment is



DR. M. W. CASE'S CARBOLATE of TAR INHALANT

FOR CATARRH, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis & Deafness.

It does not require ten minutes to demonstrate the value of Carbolate of Tar, the most healing remedial agent known to science. Balsams and Cordials of the most healing and soothing properties are so combined with Pine Tree Tar, that the mere breathing converts them into a dense smoke or vapor. This is inhaled—taken right to the diseased parts. No heat, no hot water, simply inhaling or breathing it, and you feel its healing power at once. This treatment is endorsed by physicians everywhere, and highly commended by thousands, who have used it with perfect satisfaction. FULL TREATMENT sent. Satisfaction Always Guaranteed. Circulars, etc., Sent Free. Address, DR. M. W. CASE, 933 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AVOID WORTHLESS IMITATIONS AND BASE IMITATORS.
270 aug19—deowly wed sat &wky eowly

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 13-16; in New York, 12c; in Atlanta, 10½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, northeast winds shifting in southern portion to southerly or westerly, partly cloudy weather with rain.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, November 30, 10:31, P. M.
(All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr'ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	29.96	51	86	S. E.	Brisk	1.62	Lt. Rain
Augusta	30.09	54	9	....	Calm	.01	Thr't'ng
Corsicana	29.94	50	79	S.	Gent	.12	Cloudy.
Galveston	9.97	...	9	N. W.	Gent	.00	Foggy
Indianola	29 97	53	93	....	Calm	.00	Lt. Rain
Key West	30 12	78	78	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30 03	62	94	....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30.00	65	85	S.	Fresh	.08	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.00	68	100	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Pensacola	30.04	65	94	S.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.10	6	94	S. E.	Light	†	Lt. Rain

† Not enough to measure.
*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., November 30, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.23	41	91	W.	Fresh	.09	Light Rain.
10:31	30.22	47	85	E.	Gentle		Light Rain.
2 p. m.	30.09	50	86	S. E.	Fresh		Light Rain.
2.31	30.09	49	85	E.	Fresh	.16	Light Rain.
9 p. m.	29 98	50	86	E.	Fresh		Lt. Rain.
10:31 "	29 96	51	86	S. E.	Brisk	1 62	Light Rain.

Mean daily bar	30.076	Maximum ther	.51
Mean daily ther	47.7	Minimum ther	.41
Mean daily humid.	87.7	Total rainfall	1 87

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

McBRIDE'S

Splendid Silver Plated Ware, Fine Cutlery,

Christmas Goods,

Wedding Presents—Direct Importation, Dolls, Vases, Toilet Sets, Motto and Moustache Cups, Tea Sets, Harmonicas, Metalaphons, all the Novelties from England, France, Germany and China. No Competition in prices. McBRIDE & CO, IMPORT DIRECT Merchants, enliven your trade. Come to McBride's and GET NOVELTIES—Stylish and Fast Selling.
229 jan26—dly un we rep

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Rogers & Son's and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-Glass from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.
HENRY SELTZER.
nov24—dly 1st pre loc

The Light-Running
"DOMESTIC"
Sewing Machine

Is far superior to any other make known in the market. It will LAST LONGER. It does BETTER WORK. It RUNS EASIER. This IS GUARANTEED.
Southern Distributing Agency,
43 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

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ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BULLDOZE.
We Caution all Parties interested in the sale of Stewart Sewing Machines to
DISREGARD
The constructive threats of the Singer Manufacturing Co., who are sending out copies of injunctions prohibiting the use of "Trade Mark" stands on the Stewart Machine, hoping, doubtless, to prevent the sale of the genuine Stewart Sewing Machine, a competition they are unable to cope with.
The Singer KNOW that no Stewart Machine was ever sold in the States of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Florida or East Tennessee that in any way conflicted with any patent they ever owned.
We will protect and defend any dealer in the Stewart against the Singer and all others claiming any infringement of their patent rights by Stewart Sewing Machine sold by us; and further do hereby unqualifiedly pronounce said circulation of said injunction to be in our belief a miserable trick, intended to damage us, and totally unnecessary for the protection of the Singer Company's rights, which we have never invaded in a single instance.
NOTICE.—The Singer Company KNOW that every Stewart Machine in the above mentioned States passes through our hands, and we have for years challenged them to meet us in law or equity, and yet they do not attempt it.
THEY DARE NOT.
Hence their misleading circulars, which are intended only to damage us. We shall prosecute all parties who wilfully misrepresent us hereafter.
FRED BELL & CO.
482 july27—d3m pre lo

We are offering now the largest stock of Watches, Precious Stones, Fine Jewelry, Silverware, etc., that has ever been exhibited in this city.

Call and inspect our display before purchasing elsewhere.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
JEWELERS.
nov14—d mar3—dly

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Those Brunswick Oysters at Emery's.
—Keep a lookout for the celebrated Book "Satan in Society." nov24—dlw
—Free burning Anthracite always on hand. Another cargo to arrive in a few days. W. S. WILSON & BRO.
nov17—d2w wed sat sun

The Mayoralty.

Are the old soldiers of Atlanta willing to vote against Captain Jim English, who has a war record without a stain, for Hannibal I. Kimball, who not only failed to fight on his own side during the war, but came south after the war to absorb what little we had left? The writer will not believe that any old soldier will do so until he sees it. ONE OF ENGLISH'S ARMY COMRADES.

Vain Charges Against Mr. Kimball.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Partisans of the opposition to Mr. Kimball are now busy with questions which amount to slurs upon his character. These assassins know that it takes more time and space to answer slanders than to utter them, and they know that the time for answer is not given.

To all fair-minded persons, however, there is one comprehensive answer, in this: Mr. Kimball has been, and is, domiciled and in business here. The courts have been, and are, open to these patriots, if there is any basis for their charges, which are really founded upon ignorant and prejudiced rumor.

The question will occur: Why has there not been, long ago, proof furnished, if existing, of Mr. Kimball's criminality? The logical and inevitable answer is damaging to the accusers.

The dodging pretext that he is technically innocent, but nevertheless "we believe" him guilty, is shocking to a sentiment of justice. Before what tribunal, then, must he appear? Before his prejudiced and venomous assailants? What rational mind does not revolt at and abhor such an idea?

Shame upon such an ignoble crime! Shame upon such blind and wicked calumniators!

An outraged people will silence these detractors by giving a rousing majority for Mr. Kimball for mayor. ANTI-SLANDER.

The Fifth Ward.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Please announce through your paper that I am no longer a candidate for council for the fifth ward. I feel under many obligations to my friends who so generously tendered me their support. In making this announcement, I desire to state to my friends, a preference for Mr. Pat Lynch. He is a mechanic of large experience; has done much in building up our city, and if elected, he informs me, that to have better streets and better sewerage will be his highest ambition.

Very respectfully,
J. S. LESTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, November 30, 1880.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ....par | Selling............¼ prem

BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	108@110	Macon City	96@ 98
Georgia 7s	112@114	Columbus City	80@ 85
Ga. 7s gold	113@115	Ga. R. R. 6s	103@105
Georgia 8s	114@115	Central R. R. 7s	113@115
Western R.R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	112@114	W. & A. RR. Lessees; 10 per ct. income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	100@102	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	71@ 73
Atlanta W't'r 7s	107@109	do. Class A small	71@ 73
Atlanta City 7s	106@108	do. Class B 5s	94@ 96
Atlanta City 8s	111@113	do. Class C 2 to 5	82@ 84
Atlanta 10s	114@116		
Augusta City 7s	104@106		
Sav. City 5s, new	88@ 90		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	115@117	South Wes R.R.	108@110
Central R. R.	108@110	Atlanta St. R.R.	102@105
A. & W. P. R. R.	120@122		

We quote long dates: short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 30 — Noon — Stocks weak. Money 6. Exchange—long $4.79¼; short $4.81¼. Governments inactive. State Bonds quiet.

Evening—Money 6. Exchange $4.78½. Governments irregular; new fives 101⅝; four and a half per cents 111⅞; four per cents 111⅝. State Bonds moderately inactive.

Closing.

Georgia 6s	106	Michigan Central	111
Ga 7s mortg'e	110	St. Paul	108
Ga do gold	115	Preferred	121
Louisiana consols	51½	Delaware & Lack.	103¾
North Carolina	31½	N Jersey Central	76¾
N Carolina new	19	Reading	49⅜
Funding	11¼	Ohio & Miss.	35⅜
Special tax	4	Mobile & Ohio	21
Tennessee	48¾	Hannibal & St Joe	41⅜
Tennessee new	44½	Union Pacific	98
Virginia 6s	28	Houston & Texas	70
Virginia new	27½	Pacific Mail	46⅝
Consolidated	100	Adams Express	117
Deferred	12½	Wells & Fargo	112
Panama	208	American	64½
Fort Wayne	124	United States	*52
Chicago & Alton	*138	Consolidated coal	38½
Harlem	200	Quicksilver	*11
N. Y. Central	141	Chicago & N.W.	127¼
Erie	44⅞	do. Preferred	142½
Lake Shore	120⅝	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	41¼
Illinois Central	119	do. Preferred	91⅛
N. C. & St. L.	71	Mem. & Char.	41⅛
Lou. & Nash	84⅛	Rock Island	122½
Pittsb'g F.W. & C.	125	Western Union	90⅝

*Offered.

BONDS—			
Ala. Class A to 5	72	Ala. Class B 5s	96
do. Class A small	72	do. Class C 2 to 5	82

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold..........$ 76,484,452 Currency.......$ 4,369,274

LONDON, November 30—4:00 p. m.—Consols 100 5-16; Erie 48⅝.

PARIS, November 30—3:00 p.m.—Rentes 85f. 52c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, November 30, 1880.

New York—Futures opened barely steady with all the months sustaining slight losses. During the day the market was subject to mild fluctuations. The lowest figures were reached about noon, after which the movement was upwards, though no material change occurred until about the close when a considerable degree of firmness was developed, the market closing strong. Throughout the day the market was very steady and a small gain was accomplished for the day. The spot market opened nominally unchanged. At noon a quiet tone prevailed, but at the close the market was more steady; middling 12c. Net receipts for three days amount to 11,810 bales; exports 88,000 bales; stock 97,691 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
December	11.99@12.00	December	12 00@......
January	12.18@12.20	January	12.27@......
February	12.36@12.37	February	12.42@12.43
March	12.52@12.53	March	12.58@12.60
April	12.63@12.64	April	12 73@12 75
May	12.76@12.77	May	12.84@12 86
June	12 83@12.84	June	12 94@12.96
July	12.91@12.94	July	13.0 @......
August	12.99@13 00	August	12 95@......

Closed strong; sales 217,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed weak. Spots—Uplands 6 13-16d; Orleans 7d; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 8,150 bales were American; receipts 13,300; American 9,550.

Although this has been an extremely disagreeable day business has been brisk in the cotton market. The futures market is unabatedly active and the exchange presented a lively appearance from the opening until the close of business. The spot market is also very active and liberal sales are reported for the day. There is a good demand for all classes of cotton, and offerings are generally readily taken. Our total receipts for November amount to 26,388 bales, against 35,405 bales for last month and against 28,757 bales for the corresponding month last year. Our receipts two days amount to 1,756 bales, of which 230 bales were received from wagons. At the close the following prices were firmly maintained: Good middling 11¾c; middling 11⅝c; low middling 11c; good ordinary 10¼c; storm and stains 9 @ 10c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for two days:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	230
Air Line Railroad	568
Georgia Railroad	283
Central Railroad	240
Western and Atlantic Railroad	175
West Point Railroad	260
Total	1,756
Receipts previously	78,272
Total	80,028
Stock Sept. 1	1,782
Grand total	81,810
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments three days	3,199
Shipments previously	61,549
By local consumption previously	671
Total	65,419
Stock on hand	16,391

The following is our comparative table:

Receipts to-day	1,756
Same day last year	1,274
Showing an increase of	482
Receipts since September 1, 1880	80,028
Same time in 1879	64,511
Showing an increase of	15,517
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments since September 1	65,419
Same time last year	54,832
Showing an increase of	10,587

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, November 30.— noon — Cotton easier; uplands 6 13 16; Orleans 7; receipts 13,300 bales; American 9,750; sales 10,000; speculation and export 2,000; futures uplands low middling clause November delivery 6 11-16@6 23-32; November and December delivery 6 11-16; December and January delivery 6 11-16@6 23 32; January and February delivery 6 23-32@6¾; February and March delivery 6 25-32, 6¾@6 25-32; March and April delivery 6 25-32@6 13-16; May and June delivery 6 29 32@6 15-16; futures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, November 30—1:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November and December delivery 6¾; December and January delivery 6¾; January and February delivery 6 25-32; February and March delivery 6 27-32; March and April delivery 6 29-32; April and May delivery 6 15 16; May and June delivery 6 31-32; June and July delivery 7.

LIVERPOOL, November 30—3:00 p. m.—The Manchester markets are firm but not much doing.

LIVERPOOL, November 30—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 6 13-16; April and May delivery 6 29-32.

LIVERPOOL, November 30—4:30 p m.—Sales of American 8,150 bales; uplands low middling clause December and January delivery 6 23-32; March and April delivery 6 27-32.

LIVERPOOL, November 30.—5:15 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November delivery 6 23-32; January and February delivery 6¾; February and March delivery 6 25-32; March and April delivery 6 13-16; April and May delivery 6 27-32; May and June delivery 6⅞; futures closed weak.

NEW YORK, November 30.—Cotton quiet but steady middling uplands 12; middling Orleans 12¼ sales 961; net receipts 1,044; gross 13,445; consolidated net receipts 37,562; exports to Great Britain 36,419; to France 6,233; to continent 1,591.

SAVANNAH, November 30—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 611 bales; gross —; sales 3,000; stock 14,997.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 12; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts 6,167 bales; gross 8,948; sales 3,800; stock 252,476; exports to Great Britain 12,801; to France 6,293.

AUGUSTA, November 30.—Cotton dull; middlings 11¼; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10; net receipts 1,402 bales; shipments —; sales 778.

CHARLESTON, November 30.—Cotton easier; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 3,739 bales; gross —; sales 2,000; stock 126,313; exports to Great Britain 800; to continent 550; coastwise 839.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, November 30, 1880.

The following are the opening and closing quotations of wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard in Chicago to-day: Wheat—November opened and closed —; December opened 108⅛, closed 110⅜; January opened 109⅝, closed 111⅜. Clear Rib Sides—November opened and closed —; December opened and closed —. Mess Pork—November opened and closed —; January opened $13.62½, closed $13.82½.

Flour and Grain.

NEW YORK, November 30—Flour, southern dull and easier; common to fair extra $5.35@$5.85; good to choice extra $5.90@$7.25, latter extreme. Wheat 1@1½c better, business chiefly speculative; exporters buying very moderately; ungraded red $1.16@$1.29 Corn ½@1c better with a moderate trade; ungraded 60@61¾. Oats about ½c better and fairly active; No. 3 43½@44. Hops quiet; choice yearlings 16@23.

CHICAGO, November 30—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red winter $1.07½; No. 2 Chicago spring 1.10¼ cash; $1.11⅜ January; $1.12⅝ February. Corn active, firm and higher; 42¼ cash; 42⅞ January; 47¾ bid May. Oats strong and higher; 33¼ cash; 33⅝@33¾ January.

ST. LOUIS, November 30—Flour firmer but not quotably higher; double extra $3.80@$4 00; family $4.80@$5.00; choice to fancy $5.25@$5.75. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall $1.06@$1.06⅝ cash; $1.09 @$1.09⅛ January; No. 3 do. $1.03⅜. Corn higher; 42⅜@42⅞ cash; 42⅞@43 January; 44@44⅛ March. Oats higher and active; 33½@33¾ cash; 34 bid January.

CINCINNATI, November 30—Flour firm; family $5.00@$5.30; fancy $5.50@$6.25. Wheat firmer; No. 2 amber $1.07; No. 2 red winter $1.08. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2 mixed 47@48; new shelled 46. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 37.

LOUISVILLE, November 30.—Flour steady; family $3.75@$4.25; extra $3.25@$3.50; choice to fancy $6.25@$6.75. Wheat steady and in fair demand at $1.05. Corn firm at 48@49. Oats firm at 37½.

LIVERPOOL, November 30—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs small business at lower prices; corn 5s 8½d; red winter wheat 9s 10d@10s 2d.

Provisions.

NEW YORK, November 30—Pork dull and nominally lower; mess for export $14.25. Middles dull; long clear 7¾; short clear 8@8⅛; long and short clear 7⅞. Lard opened about 17½c lower and closed weak with the advance partly lost; prime steam 9.10@9.12½ for spot.

LOUISVILLE, November 30—Pork steady at $14.00. Lard active and a shade higher; prime steam 8.50@7.60. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4½; clear sides 7.25@7.35. Bacon and Sugar-cured hams none here.

CINCINNATI, November 30—Pork dull at $13.00 for old; $14.00 new. Lard stronger at 8.60. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders 4⅝; clear ribs 7⅛. Bacon scarce and firm; clear sides 8⅜.

CHICAGO, November 30 — Pork strong and higher at $13.00@$13.50. Lard excited and higher at 8.62½@8.65. Bulk meats active, firm and higher; shoulders 4.60; short clear 7.30.

ST. LOUIS, November 30—Pork dull; offered at $13.75. Lard quiet at 8⅜. Bulk meats firmer but slow; clear sides 7. Bacon dull; shoulders 5⅛; clear ribs 8.

New Cloaks for Ladies and Children,

New Winter Underwear for Ladies, Gents' and Children,

New Carpets, Oil Cloths, Etc.,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s.

Now is the Time.

Our Ruling Machines are in perfect order and we can meet our engagements to the hour. Send in your Ruling and if you have any old books send them in and have them rebound. Satisfaction guaranteed.
DUNNE & WALKER,
dec1—d1t 19½ Broad street.

ATLANTA, GA., December 1, 1880.
Colonel David Cook, Proprietor Station-House:
You are hereby requested to make such arrangements as circumstances will permit for the entertainment of three, perhaps four, hundred illegal voters to-night.
Very respectfully, TAX-PAYER.

Skating Tournament.

Anthracite Coal.
Best quality Anthracite Coal always on hand. W. S. WILSON & BRO.
nov17—d2w wed sat sun

GREAT REDUCTION
IN FINE
Bonnets and Hats.

As I have a large stock of these goods on hand, and I am determined to close them out, have reduced them twenty-five per cent, so that everybody can buy a nice Hat for a little money. Call early and make your selection. Also, a large stock of Ribbons, Laces and Hair Goods at very low prices. MRS. A. F. PICKERT,
nov21—dtf No. 5 Whitehall.

Skating Tournament.

Vote for Pat Lynch for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.
nov30—d2t tues thur

Skating Tournament.

—Prompt attention to business and low prices will win. This is the motto of Traynham, Geise & Ray, manufacturers of Doors, Sash and Blinds.
220 oct10—d3m

Skating Tournament.

SLAUGHTER!

Somebody Hurt Somewhere!
Yet "It is an ill wind which blows nobody good."

JOHN KEELY

Offers the following "Brands, Plucked from the Burning."

The People will Appreciate Them!

8,000 yards beautiful figured Dress Goods 15c per yard—precisely the same goods which I have been selling at 35c. Wonderful things for the money.

7,000 yards printed Worsted Reps, for wrappers, Dress Goods, etc., 10c per yard, always brought 25c.

8,500 yards superb grade French Dress Goods, beautiful styles, silk and wool, 25c per yard, well worth 75c anywhere—nothing like this, as a bargain, has ever been shown in Atlanta.

5,000 yards black and colored all-wool French Cashmere 35c per yard, worth 60c anywhere—wonderful goods for the money.

3,800 yards black all-wool Cashmeres 37½c, 40c, 45c, and 50c, warranted to be worth 50 per cent more—great bargains. My own importation!

2,000 Ladies' Merino Vests, beautiful goods, great bargains.

5,000 yards good white Shaker Flannel nearly yard wide, 12½c per yard, worth 30 cents.

2,700 yards good red all-wool Flannel 18c per yard.

1,000 Ladies' good warm Cloaks $1.75 each, worth $3.00—remarkably cheap goods.

1,200 Ladies' better grade Cloaks at $2.50, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 each—each one a perfect marvel for the price.

4,000 Ladies' fine Cloaks and Dolmans, just opened, half price, embracing everything from an $8.00 Cloak up to the very finest made.

7,600 yards good dark Calicoes, 4½c per yard, worth 7c anywhere.

2,000 yards good yard-wide Bleaching 6½c per yard, worth 9c.

And thousands of other goods equally interesting, will be found this week at

John Keely's!

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

Millions of Sufferers
HAVE BEEN RELIEVED
BY THIS ARTICLE.
It is of Unparalleled Excellence.
Quicker in relieving pain and far more reliable than the ordinary Porous Plaster. The Manufacturers were awarded 1st Prizes at Philadelphia, 1876, and at Paris, 1878.
nov17—d6m wed sat top or bot col nx rd m nod

Vote for Pat Lynch for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.
nov30—d2t tues wed

Skating Tournament.

When you want the worth of your money go to Traynham, Geise & Ray's, 68 Decatur street, and buy your doors, sash and blinds.
220 oct10—d3m

HIRSCH BROS.,

Popular Clothiers

AND TAILORS,

42 and 44 Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

233 sep12—dly un cham boy & co

Skating Tournament.

Vote for Pat Lynch for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.
nov30—d2t tues wed

Skating Tournament.

Vote for Pat Lynch for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.
nov30—d2t tues wed

Skating Tournament.

Vote for Pat Lynch for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.
nov30—d2t tues wed

Skating Tournament.

WURZBURG'S BAZAR,

54 Whitehall Street.

Will open during the week the largest line of

HOLIDAY GOODS

ever exhibited in the city.

I would inform my many Patrons and the Public in general that I have just returned from New York, where I have purchased a beautiful line of HOLIDAY GOODS, which I will sell at remarkably

Low Prices!

I have also replenished all my departments, and I am offering new goods in

MILLINERY!

HATS, RIBBONS, SATINS, PLUSHES.

Hosiery, Corsets, Laces!

ETC., ETC.

BARGAINS IN NEW GOODS!

In every Department.

JAPANESE GOODS

We have now in stock the largest assortment south of New York of Japanese Lacquer Ware, including

BRACKETS, CARD RECEIVERS, CABINETS, HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES, TRAYS, ETC., ETC.

We will guarantee you a saving of 50 per cent on every article in this department.

WURZBURG'S BAZAR

Frame Manufactory.

We have now on hand and make to order every style of Picture Frames, including all sizes in ENGRAVED EBONY, WALNUT, GOLD AND VELVET FRAMES,

At astonishingly low prices. Also, Novelties in Easels and Standing Frames, our own designs.

As we manufacture all our frames, we can sell you a single frame at wholesale prices. Call and examine our designs and prices.

For bargains in every style of Millinery and Fancy Goods, go to

THE BAZAR,
54 Whitehall St.

Skating Tournament.

Vote for Pat Lynch for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.
nov30—d2t tues wed

Skating Tournament.

Christmas Presents.
The most appropriate present you can make your family or friends is a good Photograph of yourself. Go to Motes's this week and leave your order and avoid the rush of the holiday trade. nov28 dtf

Skating Tournament.

Vote for Pat Lynch for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.
nov30—d2t tues wed

A fine assortment of Picture Frames, suitable for the holiday trade, at Motes' Gallery. nov28 dtf

Skating Tournament.

Skating Tournament.

They Have Arrived!
100 CASES
New Styles Boots and Shoes
AT
MARK BERRY'S,
33 PEACHTREE STREET.
198 oct16—d3m 4thp

When you want Builder's Hardware, Paints, Oils, Putty and Glass send to Traynham, Geise & Ray, 68 Decatur street.
220 oct10—d3m

Skating Tournament.

Cloaks, Cloaks

JOHN RYAN

Has just received two immense lots of Ladies

CLOAKS,

DOLMANS,

—AND—

CIRCULARS.

Having bought out two large manufacturers in the East, never has such a stock of Cloaks been exhibited in the Southern States. The handsomest designs of the season and at prices unmatchable. He has made a

Big Reduction!

of the Cloaks on hand to make them compare with the new goods just opened.

Cloaks that were $5 00 now $3 00.
Cloaks that were $8 00 now $5 00.
Cloaks that were $10 00 now $6 50.
800 Magnificently Trimmed Cloaks at $8 50, worth $13 00.
750 Elaborately Trimmed Cloaks at $10 00, worth $17 50.
650 Beautiful Trimmed Cloaks at $12 50, worth $22 00.

Never in the history of the Cloak trade have such wonderful

BARGAINS

been seen. No one can afford to be without a Cloak now. Just think of it. You can get them at about one half what it cost to make them.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE A BARGAIN.

N. B.—Since writing the above I have purchased the entire stock of Cloaks, Dolmans, Silks, Cashmeres, etc., of Messrs.

AUSTELL & MANGUM

and have placed them upon the Bargain Counters and selling them at ridiculously low prices.

JOHN RYAN

Vote for Pat Lynch for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.
nov30—d2t tues wed

The finest Photographs in the city are made by Motes, 32 Whitehall street.
nov28 dtf

Skating Tournament.

Vote for Pat Lynch for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.
nov30—d2t tues wed

If you want Photographs for Christmas do not defer it until the week before Christmas, but go at once to Motes's and give him a sitting that he may have time to finish them before the rush. nov28 dtf

Vote for Pat Lynch for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.
nov30—d2t tues wed

Skating Tournament.

Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Stair Rails, Newels and Mantels, at Traynham, Geise & Ray's.
220 oct10—d3m

ROLLER SKATING

RINK HALL.
Friday Evening, December 3, 1880
GRAND
TOURNAMENT,
Coronation and Ball
THEREAFTER.
Admission 25 Cents.
See Other Advertisements.
dec1—dtf

Just Behold and Read Attentively!
ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF its forms, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases), and all impurities of the Blood, we can cure. Father bought this Receipt from an eminent Irish Physician, cured Cancer on his face (left no scar.) I cured Cancers, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This medicine is taken internally. Address (inclosing stamp) M. M. WILKES & CO., 112 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., or LaGrange, Ga. 626 apr30—dly

For Sale.
100 Ames Looms 36 inch.
32 " " 33 "
3½ Pair Mason Mules, 1792 Spindles Each, Gauge 1¼ inch.
All the above machinery in good condition. For further information apply to
DWIGHT MANUFACTURING CO.,
Chicopee, Mass., or 31 Milk st., Boston, Mass.
nov13dtf—sat wed

MANHOOD RESTORED.
A VICTIM OF EARLY IMPRUDENCE, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham street, New York.
nov5—dly fri sun wed &wkyly

BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS OF ANY Size made from common photographs or any other kind of small pictures. We will send full description, price, etc., to any reliable man who will act as our agent.
THE AUBURN COPYING CO.,
85 and 87 Genesee Street, Auburn, New York.
nov30—d3t

CLOAKS & SUITS
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEFFRAS, SEELEY & Co.
CINCINNATI.
IMPORTERS OF
MILLINERY.
REPRESENTED BY
J. P. PETTY, Atlanta, Ga.
34 july4—d6m sun wed fri

"BARGAINS,"
Which will Electrify all who Kindly Examine Them!

JOHN KEELY,

"The Leader of Low Prices,"

Has just returned from New York, having been enabled by a condition of circumstances to gather together just such a stock as has never before been placed on sale in Atlanta. Time, as well as space, forbids an elaborate detail of the means, etc., employed in the purchase of this stock; but, perhaps, one or two items may serve to convey readily to the mind of the reader the immense advantages brought to bear in its purchase. First, armed with an abundance of Cash, every nook and crevice in New York where MONEY WAS REALLY SOUGHT FOR has been canvassed, and with surprising results, as the subjoined list will show. Second, my brother having come from Europe to join his efforts and his means with mine he purchased before starting for this country immense lines of goods under my instructions, and the result is that I am prepared to lay the same before purchasers at as low prices as New York importers job the same classes of goods for. This list will be found interesting to the Ladies!

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS!

1,000 yards Choice Shade Black Gros Grain Silks at 45c per yard, well worth 75c.
2,300 yards better grade Black Gros Grain Silks at 50c per yard, well worth 85c.
1,780 yards good Black Gros Grain Silks at 65c, always sold before for 90c or $1.
5,000 yards beautiful "Guinet" Black Gros Grain Silks at 75c, 85c, 90c, and $1 per yard. Goods the like of which have never before been offered in Atlanta.
Choice lines of better grade Black Silks, together with everything desirable in Colored Silks, at prices hitherto unheard of.

JOB LOTS!

3,000 yards beautiful Figured Poplin Dress Goods, 10c per yard. Choice styles!
3,800 yards elegant Printed Rep DeLaines at 10c per yard, worth 25c. Wonderful!
2,750 yards of superb Solid Colored, Figured Worsted Dress Goods at 15c per yard. Goods which I never before saw sold for less than 25c to 35c per yard. Extraordinary bargains!
2,450 yards of the best 20c figured worsted, (solid colors) ever offered in Georgia. A truly marvellous bargain!
Dress Goods in every conceivable style and shade of color at 25c, 35c, and 50c, per yard, extraordinarily cheap!

Popular Prices! Popular Prices!

4,000 yards Beautiful Striped Flannels, for Dresses, Oversuits, Sacques, etc., 20c worth 40c yard anywhere.
Bargains in French Novelties! Bargains in Colored Cashmeres! Bargains in all classes of Fancy Dress Goods. Nothing like them elsewhere!

Black and Colored Cashmeres

of my own importation! at 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c, and $1 per yard. I challenge any house in the south to show such a "bona fide" list of prices. I claim to sell at any of the above prices a character of goods not to be duplicated in this country. They are simply marvels! There is not a thread of cotton in anything which I sell for cashmere, so no danger exists of the purchaser's being deceived. Cashmeres for the million!!! Cashmeres at prices to suit everybody!!! In fact, I offer a line of Dress Goods at prices which stagger everything like competition.

CLOAKS!

Read! Read! Read! Read!

Do but "read" this list of styles and prices in "Cloaks."
200 Ladies' Cloaks, $1.75 each, worth $3.
175 Ladies' Cloaks, $2 25 each, worth $4.
1,211 Ladies' Cloaks, $2 50, $2.75 and $3.00 each, worth double the money.
300 of the best $3.50 cloaks in America.
284 Cloaks at $4 and $4.50 each, never made for the money!
500 Ladies' Cloaks at $5 each, sold early in the season at $8.50 to $9 each. Choice Styles!
360 Cloaks $6.50 to $8 each—perfect beauties!
246 Cloaks at $9 and $10 each—half price!
178 Imported Cloaks, bought at 50c on the dollar, and offered at from $10.00 to $18 00 each—half price!
63 Imported Cloaks, $20 00 to $35.00 each, less than half price. No exaggeration, 'tis true.

Dolmans and Circulars

By the hundred. Not one of which was bought in the regular way, but away below the water mark in price.
A WORD OF ADVICE! Those who want to buy cloaks be sure to call and examine the magnificent stock before purchasing. Merchants! both in town and country. Come and examine my Cloaks and hear the prices. It certainly will repay you to do so.
3,000 Misses' Cloaks just received and in the act of arriving. Not more than half price will be charged for them in most cases.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, ETC.

Immense and truly beautiful lines of Hosiery, embracing everything from a Ladies 5c Stocking up to the finest goods made, all the novelties as to style and color to be found in this stock. Infants' ½-hose and ¾-socks, in most choice effects and fine grades. Gents' socks in all conceivable shades and mixtures of color—a grand line of goods. Misses Hosiery which fairly sparkle in their beauty.
100 dozen of the best Ladies' 35c Merino Vests in Georgia.
148 dozen of the very best Ladies' 50c and 65c Merino Vests in the south.
46 dozen Ladies' Merino Shirts at 75c each worth $1 to $1.25 everywhere—a full line of Ladies' Scarlet Merino Shirts and Drawers—choice goods.
Gents' Merino Shirts at 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1 25 each—utterly unmatchable in this market.
Complete lines of Children's Merino Shirts and Drawers, in several grades, both separate as garments and combined in suits.
The largest and best assorted stock of Ladies' Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves in Atlanta, including the justly celebrated "Foster" Glove which has attracted since its introduction into the United States more attention than perhaps has been the fortune of any other Glove ever introduced. I am the Sole Agent for their sale here.
1,000 dozen Ladies very finest grade Castor Beaver Gloves and Gauntlets, 50c pair, worth $1.25 to $1.50 anywhere.

BARGAINS JUST AS THEY OCCUR!
BARGAINS IRRESPECTIVE OF DEPARTMENTS!
BARGAINS FOR THE PEOPLE!

100 pairs good white 10 4 Bed Blankets $2.50 pair—a great bargain.
170 pair exceedingly desirable 10 4 White Blankets $3 and $3.50 per pair.
Hundreds fine White Blankets, bought cheap, will be divided out at low prices.
4,000 yards excellent 10 4 Bleached Sheeting 20c yard, worth 35c anywhere.
I WENT AFTER BARGAINS, AND I AM PREPARED TO OFFER THEM NOW!
7 500 yards Choice Good Fall Calicoes, 4½c yard, worth 7 and 8c.
[N. B.—Merchants need not apply for this latter bargain, as I want my regular patrons to get the benefit of it.]
A few Bales good ⅞ Sea Island Shirting (not quilt lining), 5c per yard, worth 7c. 150 Bed Comforts, $1.00 each, full size; a great bargain. 300 better grade Comforts, proportionately cheap 1,000 dark Percale Wrappers, beautiful goods—half price. 5,000 yards yard-wide Bleaching, slightly wet, 6½c yard, worth 9¼. 1,000 yards Red Flannel, all wool, 18c yard, worth 25c anywhere. 3,200 yards good yard-wide Shaker Flannel 12½c yard, worth 30c. Grey Twilled Flannels, Red Plain and Twilled Flannels, White Fine Flannels, both Plain and Twilled; Opera Flannels, solid color and checked; Red Shaker Flannels, etc., at prices not to be duplicated.
1,000 Crochet Shawls at one-third their value. 150 doz Knit Sacques, away below value. 300 fine Shawls, half price.

Linens, Etc. The Best Stock of Linens in Georgia, Embracing

150 pieces Turkey Red Table Linens, in every variety. Decidedly the best line of Bleached and Brown Table Damasks in Georgia. 150 doz. of the best large sized Linen Towels ever offered in Atlanta. The most attractive stock of Towels ever offered, embracing thousands of pieces from 15c to 75c each, beautiful goods at their respective prices. A full stock Linen Sheetings and Pillow Casings; in fact, everything tended to make a first-class Linen Stock. Besides THOUSANDS OF OTHER ATTRACTIONS AT

JOHN KEELY'S.

nov14d1mo-sun&wed

A. & S. ROSENFELD

RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

We call particular attention to our large assortment of

OVERCOATS

CONSISTING OF BEAVER, FANCY, BLACK AND

REVERSIBLES.

Those that are in need of Clothing and Underwear, would do well to give us a trial before purchasing.
742 oct1—d3m 4thp

Skating Tournament. Skating Tournament.

KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Comprising all the Novelties and new designs in

Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels

—AND—

EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS,

New and Original Colorings—PRIVATE PATTERNS.

Our Drapery Department contains everything NEW and ARTISTIC in LAMBREQUINS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES and WINDOW SHADES, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS—(all widths and prices), COCOA and NAPIER MATTINGS—for offices, hotels, etc.,—all grades. WALL PAPER from the cheapest to the most elaborate Fresco designs, Ornamental Ceilings, Dado Panels, etc. Our goods warranted.
50 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga., KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD.
nov21—d3m 4th

CHAIRS, FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, ETC.



SOLID COMFORT ROCKER

ALSO, $15,000 WORTH OF ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND MATTRESSES now in Store. Twelve of those nice French Dress Suites, ten pieces, at $65 00, just in, for CASH AND CASH ONLY, at
JOHN D. STOCKER'S,
85 Whitehall Street and 92 Broad Street.
nov28—dlw 2dp

A. G. ROULSTONE, WITH
STIX, KROUSE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CLOTHING,
And Wholesale Dealers in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS
135 RACE STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
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nov12 d1m

SCHUMANN'S PHARMACY,
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CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BEAR.
63 Whitehall St., cor. Hunter, ATLANTA, GA
Physicians Prescriptions Carefully put up at all hours.
AUGSBURGER LIVER MEDICINE.
EXTRACT OF BARK,
a Cure for Intemperance.
French, German and English Fancy Goods—Our Importation.
BOUQUETS AND BASKETS of everlasting Flowers.
PAMPAS PLUMES.
Respectfully, THEO. SCHUMANN.
726 jan1—d.f

For Sale.
ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN JANUARY next, between the legal hours of sale, I will sell to the highest bidder, unless sold sooner at private sale, 4 vacant Lots fronting, 2 50 feet each, 2 65 feet each, on the east side of Washington street, between Clarke and Fulton streets. Titles perfect; terms cash. Call at my office and examine plats.
JOEL HURT,
nov25 dtiljan1 44 Marietta street.

MANTELS SLATE & IRON
GRATES
RANKIN'S PATENT MAKES THE BEST ... OPEN FIRE ... RANKIN ... CO
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